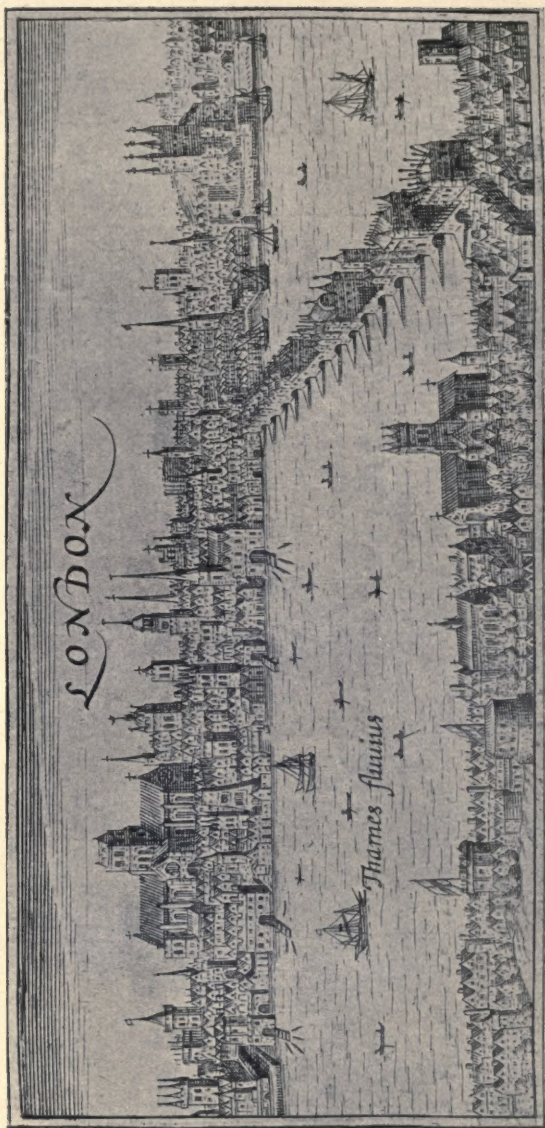


London Topographical Record



LONDON IN 1610. (SEE P. 112).

London Topographical Record

Illustrated

INCLUDING THE FOURTH ANNUAL
REPORT OF THE LONDON
TOPOGRAPHICAL
SOCIETY



EDITED BY T. FAIRMAN ORDISH, F.S.A.

Printed at the Chiswick Press and issued from
the Office of the London Topographical
Society at 16, Clifford's Inn,
Fleet Street, E.C.

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London Topographical Society.

LORD ROSEBERY'S ADDRESS.

DELIVERED AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING AND
NOW PRINTED VERBATIM FROM SHORTHAND NOTES
WITHOUT REVISION.

I HAVE never been president of any Society without feeling that I am the unworthiest member of it, and certainly this is no exception to the rule, because, though I have a very real and earnest sympathy with the work of the Society—or else I should not have given my name to it—I have not been able to give all the attention to its work which every member of the Council ought to be able to devote to it. Sir John McDougall drew a picture, which I hope was more vivid in his imagination than practical and real, of the duties of a president of this Society, and compared them with those of the Chairman of the London County Council. I should be sorry to think that this Society was likely to assume the exact form of the London County Council when I first had the pleasure of forming part of that body, because it had all those tumultuous elements of strength which have since been mellowed into a subdued but fervent activity, but which were then somewhat inconvenient to the person who had the honour of presiding over its proceedings. At any rate, there is one remark to be made with regard to the chairmanship of the County Council, and it is that we have no fewer than four chairmen of that body, including the present one, here to-night. That shows that the work of the Society is not indifferent to those who have presided over that Council and that they recognize how important may be the effect of such a Society as this.

I think I am justified in grumbling very much with the accents of the mover of the first Resolution, though not with the exact result he had in view. He uttered a prolonged lamentation that the Council of this Society had not done more or aimed at more in the past year, and, with the high ambition of an active student of London matters, he proceeded to develop the work which might be achieved by the Council in a manner extremely inspiring to those who listened to him. But I think he was too hard upon the Council, because it has evidently had in its deliberations the homely proverb of "cutting your coat according to your cloth," and it is quite obvious that if the public do not provide enough cloth to make a waistcoat, you cannot aim at rigging yourself out in a coronation robe.

So far as I can judge, from the letters which arrive at my house every morning, the principal occupation of one half of the human race is urging the claims of their particular hobbies on the other half of the human race, and the principle in these epistolary communications is mainly this, that "if you will only pay for my hobby, I will take care to ride it." I may be supposed to be following in this largely influential school when I plead the cause of the London Topographical Society before this audience and before the public; but it is not my hobby any more than it is the hobby of any one of the inhabitants of London. Of course, there are many whose means would not allow of their being members of this Society, though the annual subscription is only one guinea, and for that you get excellent value. But there must be thousands and thousands of opulent people in London with much leisure, and of whom London is the home, though they may make holiday excursions from it, who should be interested in the past history of this great capital, and who should be content not merely to become members of this Society, and to receive the result of the work of others, but who should also take part in the work themselves.

For my part, the indifference of the public—which I do

not altogether blame, because we do not advertise ourselves, and success without advertisement in these days is hopeless of achievement—is almost an inexplicable symptom in regard to our progress.

I do not know—perhaps I ought to know as President—whether the Borough Councils of London, those great Councils which have been founded by the present Administration, and one of which has developed into a City Council, are, in their corporate capacity, subscribers and members of this Society. If not, they should reinforce their libraries by becoming members, in their corporate capacity, of this Society. But at this moment, owing to the beneficent influence of a Scotch-American millionaire, there are libraries springing up all over Great Britain, as the armed men sprang from the dragon's teeth, but with a more beneficent effect. How many of these libraries are subscribing their guinea a year to become members of our Society? I believe it is from ignorance of our existence, but I suspect there is not one.

THE SECRETARY.—There are about a dozen, my Lord.

LORD ROSEBERRY.—What is that among so many? But take even the unfortunate statement in our Report, which takes the feeble satisfaction to itself that in two years the Society has received the adhesion of two public libraries—the Croydon Public Library and the Holborn Public Library—while in one year we have received the support of no fewer than five American Public Libraries, whose sympathies have reached across the Atlantic to the capital home of their race, and who have seen with the proverbial acuteness of their nation, the extraordinary interest which attaches to the publications of this Society. I think these facts have only to be laid before the public to produce a very different list of subscribers and members of this Society before the next Annual Meeting from that which exists at present. After all, London is changing before our eyes. It has been changing during the last quarter of a century with inconceivable rapidity, but that rapidity has been duplicated, and

almost triplicated, since the advent of the London County Council. What ancient streets it is going to cut through in that great new avenue for which it cannot find a name; what are to be the demolitions entailed by that anonymous crescent which all the sagacity of our municipal legislators has failed to christen? I do not dare to reckon, but I do not doubt that among my three colleagues in the chairmanship of the London County Council, there must be a guilty feeling that at this moment the march of utility is going to stamp out some venerable dwellings, some ancient associations which the dwellers in London would gladly have spared if that were possible. But as these demolitions are inevitable, and must go on with the development of London, surely the least we can do is to preserve for our descendants the exact picture of what was, and has ceased to exist, both in the shape of maps of streets that were, and also of representations of ancient and interesting buildings which have been destroyed. I do not profess to be an expert, like Mr. Wheatley or Mr. Gomme, but I never examine a print of an old house, such as Bedford House in Bloomsbury Square, which has so many political associations, or any sketch of the Old Palace at Whitehall, which has almost entirely disappeared, and of which this Society has produced the ground plan, without feeling a desire that they should be preserved, so as to give this Victorian and Edwardian London which we inhabit some flavour or aroma of the historical London of the past, without some knowledge of which, after all, so much of our political history is unintelligible. If we are to do this—and your presence here convinces me that you are at one with me in thinking it ought to be done—and as it is not in the least likely that any public body, Borough Council or otherwise, will spend the ratepayers' money in doing this work, it is necessary that some small nucleus of people should be formed who are earnest in this matter, and who wish to preserve for the instruction of future generations some pictures of the fast vanishing London of to-day. That is the function which we presented to ourselves in the first

place? But we also have in view the reproduction of rare maps, of some of which, as Mr. Gomme has told you, only one or two copies exist, and, therefore, in the interests of the preservation of which it is most desirable that copies be made by some association or other. Even if no member of our Society should wish to preserve in his house copies of these maps, yet, in the interest of the general public, it is most desirable that they should be multiplied, so that in case of fire or accident, the maps may not altogether disappear. I think this is a public-spirited work, which deserves the encouragement of the people at large.

But from another point of view, our work has been very imperfectly developed. We have one meagre, and what, I suppose, Milton would have called "scrannel" volume of our annals. What we should aim at is very much what Mr. Gomme indicated, the culling from various volumes, such as the publications of the Master of the Rolls, those passages which have reference to London, and which only extreme and diligent exploration would enable the student to find for himself. There ought to be a London library—I do not mean the estimable institution in St. James's Square—but a library of London books, such as have been published by other societies—by the Surtees Society, for example, with regard to the north—a library of books relating to London, reprints of scarce volumes, excerpts from massive volumes which do not altogether relate to London, documents bearing upon London; a whole collection which would be invaluable to the future and present student, and which only a society such as ours could bring into being. I for my part much regret the death of Sir Walter Besant, who would have taken such an ardent interest in the efforts of our Society, and who would have popularized it so much; but in his absence, with feeble, halting accents, we can call the people of London to remember their duty in this particular, and to give their support ungrudgingly to the public-spirited efforts of this Society. I am convinced that when once the Society is known it will receive that support which

I hope will be given in no grudging or reticent spirit, and that before the next meeting of the Society we shall be unable to meet in this generously afforded room from want of accommodation for our members. To my mind, as apart from its material efforts—which have been open to criticism and question by its enemies—it has been the great spiritual function of the London County Council, which no one has questioned or criticized, to make us feel the unity, the splendour, and the historical association of London as a whole. In our humble way, though we have not the power and dignity of the County Council, we may do much to advance that work. It is for that reason I am proud to accept the offer you have made me, to remain, inefficient as I am, and as I admit I am, in the capacity of President of the London Topographical Society.

The following remarks by his Lordship were made in acknowledging the vote of thanks of the Society:

I am very much obliged to you for your cordial kindness, but with regard to what Mr. Dickinson has said, he has anticipated the objection I should make—which is that the proposal of our publishing prints and representations of events in the history of London is one to which our limited income does not at all suit us. The sum of £135 a year, as you will find, is not an income with which you can play “ducks and drakes,” or launch into any luxurious form of extravagance.

With regard to the particular example he has chosen, I am not sure to which of two scenes he alludes. I was not elected Chairman of the London County Council at its first meeting. There was a meeting at a now demolished hall in Spring Gardens, the architect for the demolition and replacing of which I am happy to see here in good health to-night. At that meeting Sir John Lubbock was elected to the chair, and I think there were at least thirteen people who moved him into the chair simultaneously when the clock pointed to three; but that was not the meeting when

I was elected Chairman. That was at a subsequent meeting held at the Guildhall.

Though I understand that photography now achieves something like the reproduction of hurricanes at sea, no less a power than one of the art could delineate those gatherings to which Mr. Dickinson has referred. We have illustrated papers—and I am not going to be so unwise or invidious as to make any selection among them—but we have illustrated papers keeping us almost too well posted in the contemporary record of current events; and I should be sorry to see our Society itself stepping into an arduous path where it would meet with so many competitors. But there is one practical and cheap proposition which I think the Council of this Society may take into account, and it does not involve printing or expense of any kind. I think it would be a great thing if some expert, and we have many experts in our Society, would occasionally summon us to a field-day in London, and show us some objects of interest, as is done by the Archæological Association, when they settle down in some provincial town and indicate to us, as Mr. Dickinson might have done, the nature and interest of King Street: and I think that such a teacher or professor would have no insignificant class to follow him, if he chose an hour and day which would be tolerably convenient. I, at any rate, should be glad to be one of his first pupils, and whenever we can find a suitable element and unlaborious season in London I hope the Council of this Society will inaugurate some such arrangement.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1902, IN THE
ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, BURLINGTON HOUSE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF
ROSEBERY, K.G. (PRESIDENT) IN THE CHAIR.

Minutes of last Annual Meeting.

The Hon. Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

The Hon. Secretary submitted the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, which, having been printed and circulated amongst the members, were taken as read:—

THE membership of the Society continues slowly to increase, and it now numbers 130. Sixteen new members were added in 1901, and seven during the present year. Against the smallness of these figures should be set the financial pressure of the recent war, because our subscription lies in that direction of expenditure most immediately sensitive to such extra pressure. It says something for the vitality of the Society that it came into being on the eve of the South African trouble, and that it has reached its present position during so stressful a period.

Among the new members last year was the Library of Michigan University, U.S.A., and the Society now includes five great American institutions. They are as follows :

The Boston Athenæum.

The Forbes Library, Massachusetts.

Harvard University.

Michigan University Library.

New York Public Library.

These have come in spontaneously. No means except the catalogues of the Society's agents have yet been adopted to make the Society known in America and the British Dominions beyond the seas. It may be said, therefore, that these welcome additions are due to the vigilance of the American librarians and curators, and we may hope that their example will be followed not only in the United States but in the Colonies; for the works of this Society, illustrating as they do the history and development of the capital of the Empire, should be no less interesting to our colonial brethren than to our American cousins. But at present no colonial institution has joined the Society, and it may be well at this stage of our growth to consider the necessary steps for bringing our work to the notice of all libraries and similar institutions both in the Colonies and in America.

In their last Report the Council enumerated the various public libraries and institutions in the United Kingdom that had joined the Society in 1900 and 1901. That list has since received two augmentations, viz.,

The Croydon Public Library,

The Holborn Public Library.

The total number of institutions in the United Kingdom—including public libraries, government departments, local governing bodies and learned societies—that have joined our Society is now 28. Add to these the 5 American bodies and we have a total of 33 corporate members, most of which have subscribed for complete sets of the Society's publications from the commencement.

The subscriptions for issues prior to those of the current year continue to be a source of strength and encouragement in the liberal policy hitherto followed by the Council, to whom the Society delegates the task of determining the publications for each year. In 1901 we received as subscriptions for back publications the sum of £76, and in the present year £27 6s. One result of the liberal return given for the subscription, and perhaps also of the rule that no publications are issued till the subscription is paid, is a commendable promptitude on the part of members in their payments.

One matter to which the Council invite the attention of members is the admirable prospectus of the Society which has been drawn up by the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting. This prospectus has already been widely circulated in the United Kingdom, and we may venture to hope that the labour and cost expended on its production and distribution will prove to be a good investment. All members of the Society are invited to obtain copies of the prospectus for the purpose of recruiting new subscribers. At present the Society, apart from corporate members, has been mainly recruited from collectors and specialists or professional experts. There are many more of these—especially among the *personnel* of the London government bodies—who ought to join us; but beyond them there is a large number of people who would join if friends would seek to interest them in the work of the Society.

Another matter accomplished in the past year has been the successful production and issue of the first number of the Society's official organ, "The Annual Record." Here the need for increased resources was greatly felt. As a register of topographical changes in the period dealt with, its inadequacy is only too apparent. However, the little effort was in the right direction, and it was welcomed with warm appreciation, not only by our own members, but also by the press, several reviews dwelling on the usefulness of

this feature of the Society's work and urging the enlargement of its scope. If the Society could supply a complete and authoritative yearly record of the demolitions and changes in London, there can indeed be little doubt that the work would be highly and widely esteemed ; but for such a result both money and workers alike are needed. A council may elaborate excellent plans and commit them to an executive committee, which may be perfectly willing to consider details, and advise, but all this will neither provide the means nor do the work. Until the conviction that the work should be done becomes translated into money and help, it will not be possible for the Society to fulfil its purpose in this direction. Of the other features of the volume the Council have to acknowledge many expressions of satisfaction ; yet they are conscious that what was presented was promise rather than fulfilment.

In the second issue of "The Annual Record" some account will be given of the demolition of Christ's Hospital and of Newgate Prison ; and if possible the index-entries relating to other demolitions and changes will be more complete. But before this department of the Society's work can be at all equal to the occasion, we need at least two hundred more subscribers. For an object admittedly of public usefulness, this increase should not be impossible of attainment.

Of other publications for the present year, which are nearly ready and which will shortly be issued, it may be said that a further instalment of the sheets of the Kensington Turnpike plans will be welcomed by subscribers ; while the map by Hollar showing the western-central district of London as it was in the days of Charles the First will, on account of its elaboration and detail, prove to be one of the most interesting issues yet made by the Society.

Among the matters left over for decision by the new Council is the offer of a miscellaneous collection of London illustrations, of no particular value, but the fact of its being forwarded for acceptance by this Society is an interesting indication of the advantages of a centre to which such

things may gravitate instead of being frittered away or lost. A similar instance is the offer of a collection of lantern-slide pictures of London at about the period of the 1862 Exhibition which we have likewise received. It is significant of the rapid change of modern London that such pictures are distinctly of historical interest. Mr. J. P. Emslie has also presented to the Society a proof of his etching from his own drawing of the statue of James the Second as it appeared in its original site in Whitehall Place. The Council have also received the donation of a book of special interest in connection with the Society's reproduction of the Kensington Turnpike Trust plans, viz., "The Memorials of Knightsbridge," by the late H. G. Davis, edited by Mr. Charles Davis, a member of the Society. This may serve to revive the idea of a library of London books for circulation in our Society. Several books were presented to the old Society, which would be available if a Library were formed, and members possessing duplicate copies or books they no longer require might be glad to present them to the Society if invited to do so. In this way a small lending library of real usefulness might easily be added to the privileges of members of the London Topographical Society. The subject is recommended to the best attention of the new Council.

The financial statement of the Hon. Treasurer, duly audited, is presented with this Report, as well as a list of the new Council which has been nominated for election at the annual meeting.

By the rule of the Society all the members of the Council retire at the annual meeting, not more than three-fourths of their number being eligible for re-election. Those who, by the operation of this rule, now leave the Council, will be eligible for re-election in future years. They are as follows:

MR. J. P. EMSLIE.

PROF. J. W. HALES.

MR. J. E. SMITH.

MR. A. M. TORRANCE.

MR. WARWICK WROTH.

To replace these retiring members, the following have accepted nomination, viz. :

MR. HENRY CLARKE.

MR. W. H. DICKINSON.

MR. C. FORSTER HAYWARD.

SIR JOHN MCDUGALL.

COLONEL W. F. PRIDEAUX.

MR. WALTER L. SPIERS.

London Topographical Society.

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from 25th March, 1901, to 25 March, 1902.

1901.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Mch. 25.	Balance at Bank as shown in last Balance Sheet ...	127	13	4	Messrs. Walker & Cockerell, Engravers	...	5	15	10
to	Amount of subscriptions received up to this date since last Balance Sheet ...	133	6	0	Mr. J. C. Webb	...	2	2	0
Mch. 25.	Amount received in respect of back publications ...	65	16	0	Messrs. Wightman & Co.	...	2	8	6
"					" H. Sotheran & Co.	...	2	10	6
					" Maggs Bros.	...	1	1	0
					" W. Griggs & Sons, Ltd.	...	105	3	3
					Mr. J. P. Emslie	...	10	10	0
					Law Fire Office	...	3	0	0
					Rent of Office	...	20	0	0
					Hon. Secretary for Office expenses, etc.	...	37	15	0
					Cheque Book	5	0	0
					Balance at Bank	...	139	1	3
							£326	15	4

J. F. GOMME, HON. TREASURER.

I have audited this account and certify it to be correct.

J. TRUSLOVE, 143, OXFORD STREET, W.

Mr. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., in moving the adoption of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts said: I confess that during the past year I have been an inefficient member of the Council, but when I saw the present Report, I was disappointed, and therefore, exercising an Englishman's privilege of grumbling, propose to grumble a little. It appears to me that the Society does not take sufficient credit for the work which it has begun and the work which is still before it to do. There are in various collections a great number of maps of London beginning with the reign of Queen Elizabeth and extending down to 1850, and it is the aim of this Society to reprint those maps so that in one volume you will have the entire history of London. No one can complain that it is a work not needed or a work already in existence, although we have commenced it in the few specimens which are here for your inspection this evening, and we hope to finish it. In addition to these maps there are also in the local archives of London a great number of maps of importance, and during the researches of the Society a few years ago we came across a set of maps which ought, I think, to be in the possession of the London County Council, but which have so far only found their way into the British Museum. The maps I refer to were the work of the late Highway Surveyors and depicted the highway from Piccadilly to Kensington in a most remarkable and minute way, and I am sure anybody who examines these maps will consider them not only important details of London but real works of art. In addition to the maps which are before us I would suggest there are two other kinds of maps to which the Society would do well to pay attention, namely, the maps of the Manors of London and the old Tithe maps, both of which contain much topographical information. A further suggestion I have to make is this: I find that our Report contains no reference to a compilation of the records, at present scattered in various publications, of the several Roman relics which have been discovered in past years whenever new sewers,

or excavations for buildings, have been carried out. At the present time there is no map or volume containing a complete record of these interesting and valuable curiosities. In my opinion it would be well for the London Topographical Society to pay particular attention to this matter. But it was never contemplated that the work of our Society should be restricted to the production and re-production of maps, and in another direction I will instance a work which could not fail to be of very great assistance to students. In the interesting publications of the Master of the Rolls special attention has been given to the topographical details of London, but from the want of a proper index, unfortunately, any one who desires to see them has to travel through a vast number of volumes to achieve his purpose, and those who have tried the experiment well know what a tedious job it is. Now it seems to me that this also is one of those things which a Society like ours—which has to do work which ordinary publishers will not undertake—should direct attention, as by the compilation of a properly classified index we should afford students and the public generally a ready means of access to a vast and valuable store of information. I have mentioned these matters because they are not alluded to in the Report, and I think our Council are a little too modest. They forget that such matters are practically for the benefit of this great Empire, and anything that is of interest to London is also of interest to many millions of people. In spite of the omissions to which I have ventured to direct attention, however, I have much pleasure in formally moving the adoption of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, and more particularly so because I know the large amount of time and attention which the Council collectively, and some of its members individually, have devoted to the objects of the Society.

Lord Belhaven and Stenton in seconding the motion said he wished in every way to express his concurrence in all that had been referred to by the proposer, and especially in his suggestion that the Society should go ahead, but at the

same time it must be borne in mind that at present they had very limited funds to go on. If reference be made to page 1 of the Report, it will be found that the number of subscribers is only 130, whose total subscriptions amount to £136 10s., and we have only this sum, plus the subscriptions for back publications, to work upon. It is true we have a considerable stock of old publications in hand which we may regard as a valuable asset, but it would not do to go into debt upon the strength of this. I admit it is a great and ambitious proposal that we should provide a plan of London as it existed in the Roman period, but, while it is a thing which the Council of which I am one would very much like to see carried into effect, I fear the Society would hardly like us to run them in debt, or spend more money than our subscriptions bring in. I hope, however, that every member of our Society will induce a couple of friends to join us during the ensuing year, and thus enable the Council to do the things we should so much like to do. Having made these few brief remarks I will not detain you longer, but will second the adoption of the Report.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Election of Vice-Presidents and Council.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers, for the ensuing year. A list of names of members nominated by the Council having been distributed, the Chairman put the list to the meeting, and the following gentlemen were declared to have been elected:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

LORD WELBY OF ALLINGTON, G.C.B.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

COUNCIL.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

WYNNE E. BAXTER, J.P.

LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

HENRY CLARKE, J.P., D.L.

W. H. DICKINSON, D.L.

THE VISCOUNT DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon.

(President Society of Antiquaries).

G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, F.S.A.

H. A. HARBEN, F.S.A.

W. J. HARDY, F.S.A.

C. FORSTER HAYWARD, F.S.A.

W. R. LETHABY.

SIR JOHN MCDUGALL

(Chairman of the London County Council).

PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A.

T. FAIRMAN ORDISH, F.S.A.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, F.S.A.

COLONEL W. F. PRIDEAUX, C.S.I.

WALTER L. SPIERS, A.R.I.B.A.

SIR JOHN TAYLOR, K.C.B.

JOHN TOLHURST, F.S.A.

EMERY WALKER, F.S.A.

HON. TREASURER.

JAMES F. GOMME.

HON. SECRETARY.

BERNARD GOMME.

Vote of thanks to the retiring Council and Officers.

MR. JACKSON BARRON, F.S.A., in moving "that the thanks of the Society be accorded to the retiring Council and Officers of the Society, for their services since the last annual meeting," said that as one of the outside members of the Society he did not know as much as he could wish of the work which the Council and Officers had to perform, but he was sure from what had fallen from the proposer and seconder of the last Resolution that they had had a very arduous task. Looking at things from the outside, he was sure every member would join with him in saying that they were not disappointed with what the Council had done, and

that they had all had good value for their subscriptions. He considered the Kensington Turnpike plans now before them especially beautiful. He had known that road for sixty years. His earliest recollection of it was when he was a child, and was taken that way to Kensington by stage coach. He remembered too, that after dinner the servant was dispatched to book two places in the coach to London for their return journey. Things had greatly changed since then, and familiar objects had disappeared. He had very great pleasure in moving the Resolution.

MR. WALTER L. SPIERS, A.R.I.B.A., said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the retiring Council and Officers, and in doing so he congratulated the Council on having started the first volume of their official organ, *The Annual Record*. The more matter included in such volumes the greater would be their value.

The Chairman put the motion to the vote, when the same was carried and resolved accordingly.

Election of President.

SIR JOHN MCDUGALL, in the absence of Lord Welby: "I rise with great pleasure to propose that the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Rosebery be re-elected president of our Society for the ensuing year. I know but little of the work of the Society, but I do know the great ability of Lord Rosebery to preside over a council or a meeting. If the London County Council has grown in the affections of the people of London, it is mainly because Lord Rosebery presided as the first chairman of that Council, and there gave the first impetus—the first start to the work of that body, and it is mainly due to the great diligence, power and tact he used in bringing the various members of the County Council into working order, that its work has progressed as satisfactorily as it has. I have no hesitation in saying that this Society cannot do better than prevail on Lord Rosebery to continue in office. So long as he is their president they

cannot fail to succeed. I have therefore the greatest pleasure in proposing him as President for the ensuing year."

MR. H. A. HARBEN, F.S.A., in seconding the motion, remarked that while it was difficult to allow sentiment to stand in the way of public improvements, yet they were all shocked at the way in which, in numerous instances, records of the past had been swept thoughtlessly and uselessly away. Under these circumstances it was very gratifying to think that the Society had a President like Lord Rosebery, whose interest in everything that concerned the welfare of London was so well known.

MR. HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A., put the motion to the vote and it was carried with acclamation.

LORD ROSEBERY then delivered his presidential address (see *ante*, p. 1).

Petition to the London County Council.

The following resolution was then moved by Col. W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I.

"That this Society strongly urges upon the London County Council systematically to preserve objects and places of historic interest to Londoners under the powers conferred by the Acts of 1899 and 1900, and in particular expresses the hope that the new street from Holborn to the Strand may not be proceeded with until efficient steps are taken to preserve relics and objects of interest and to put on record the particulars of their locality."

Col. Prideaux pointed out that the proposed resolution might be divided into two parts—the first of which, that is the preservation of objects and places of historic interest to Londoners,—did not in his opinion require much urging upon the London County Council; as that body had already shown that they took an interest in them, but in case there might be danger ahead perhaps it was well to give them a timely warning. He recollected that at the time the new

houses of parliament were being built it was suggested that the church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, should be bodily taken up from a site where it had existed for hundreds of years, and dumped down somewhere near Tothill Street. Coming to the second part of the resolution, referring to the new street between the Strand and Holborn, the speaker expressed the opinion that with the exception of Arch Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields, which contained houses built by one of England's greatest architects, Inigo Jones, there were not many objects of historical interest in danger. In his view, however, a heap of stones erected by that great man was worth many a building erected by modern architects, and he hoped, therefore, special care would be taken to preserve the houses in question. He was aware that some architects wished to place grand new buildings on the sites of old historical ones, and such would undoubtedly be the case if Lindsey House was allowed to be destroyed. He would, therefore, take this opportunity of urging upon the Chairman of the London County Council (who was here to-night) in the name of the Society that, unless the most stringent reasons exist, the County Council will continue to retain this great work, which, if not of the first order of architecture, is one of the few specimens of domestic architecture of the seventeenth century.

MR. H. B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A., seconded the resolution and said that, although the whole of Arch Row was designed by Inigo Jones, but few of the houses, as he designed them, were still in existence. There was no part of London—putting aside the Tower and the Temple Church—where so many interesting old buildings existed as in Arch Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The two greatest architects this country ever had were Inigo Jones and Wren, and although much of Wren's work still remained there were few examples of that of his great predecessor. Besides the house in Arch Row, however, there were two in Great Queen Street, which he would be sorry to see pulled down, as they were among the finest bits of street architecture in London.

The motion was put to the vote and it was resolved accordingly.

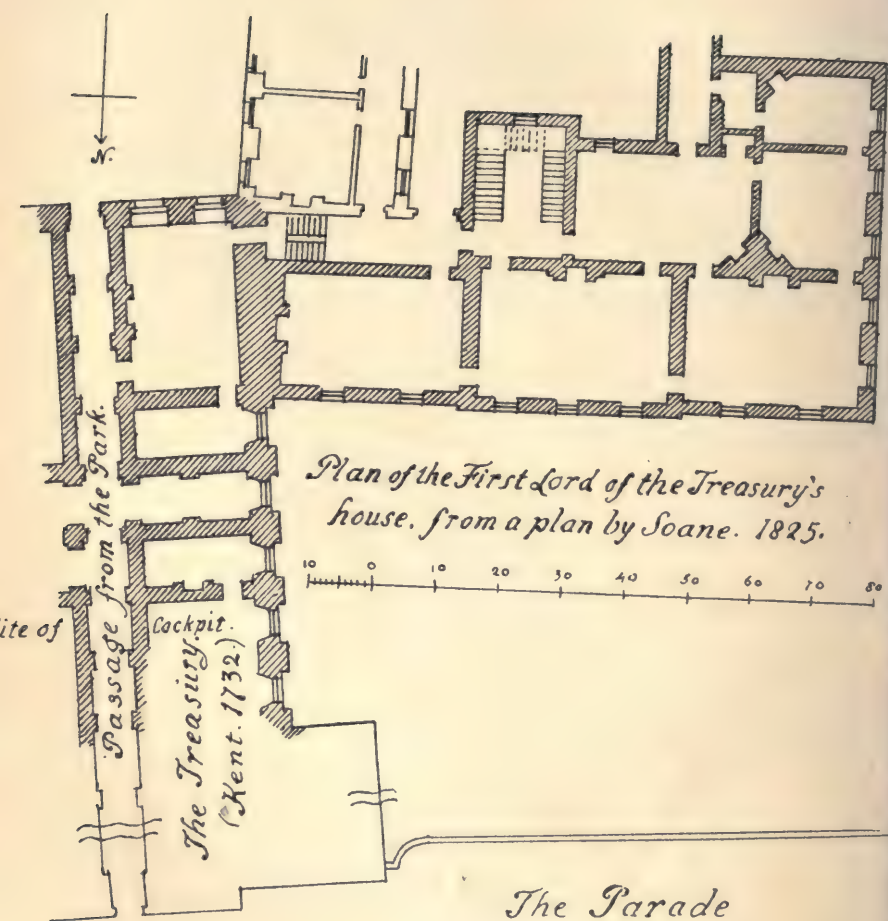
Vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MR. W. H. DICKINSON in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Rosebery for presiding, suggested that the Society should endeavour to include amongst their historical pictures one representing the first meeting of the London County Council when Lord Rosebery was elected Chairman:

The motion having been duly seconded by Mr. C. Forster Hayward, F.S.A., was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

For Lord Rosebery's remarks in reply see *ante*, p. 6.





“AN AUTOGRAPH PLAN BY WREN”

[RECORD I., page 38.]

IN the first volume of the Annual Record (1901), an interesting article was contributed by Mr. Ordish on a drawn plan which had lately been discovered of a house in St. James's Park, adjacent to the Cock-pit, with a superscription signed by Wren, and dated 10 April, 1677.

In the article he endeavoured to locate the position of the house in relation to the Cock-pit buildings as shown on Fisher's plan of Whitehall, 1680; but the result of his investigation left him, I think, in some doubt not only as to its position, but also as to whether it was perhaps only a plan of a projected building.

The history of the Palace of Whitehall being a subject in which I am much interested, I have given some study to the plan and the solution of the problem; and I have come to the conclusion that Wren's house and the present house of the First Lord of the Treasury, facing the Horse Guards Parade, are identical, though the building has undergone many structural alterations, and has perhaps been partly rebuilt since Wren's time.

My attention was first called to the First Lord's house when examining a plan in the Soane Museum by Sir John Soane, showing the additions and alterations made to it by him in 1825; and noticing a similarity between the two plans, I compared the dimensions and found that the main lines corresponded one with the other.

A copy of Soane's plan, reduced to the same scale as that of Wren's illustrated in volume i. of the Annual Record, is appended, and on comparing the two it will be noticed that, apart from deviations in the internal arrangement of the plans, such as the positions of staircases, etc., the disposition of the main walls and angle fireplaces is identical.

There are, however, important differences between the plans with respect to the front wall facing the Parade, both in outline and fenestration, which at first caused me to hesitate as to the correctness of my solution, but fortunately further examination has only confirmed my opinion.

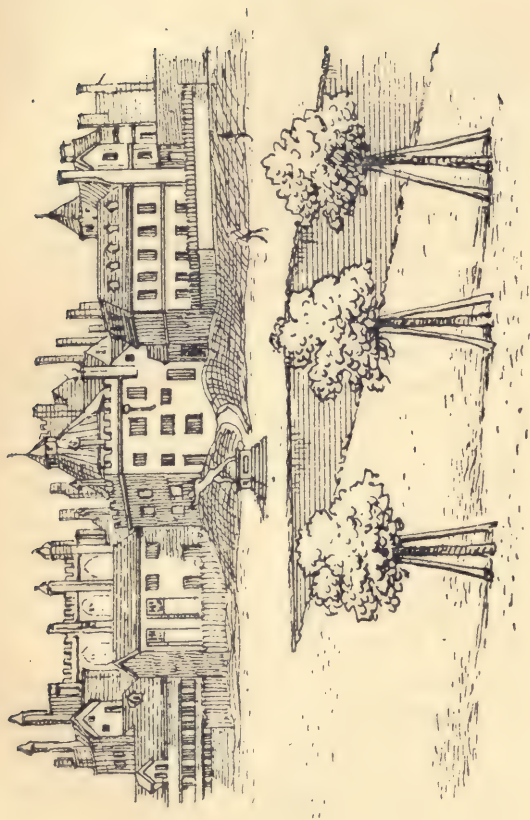
It will be noticed that in Wren's plan there is only one break in the wall line, as if the main block had been built as an addition to the smaller block next the Cock-pit, and also that there are twelve windows in this front; whereas in Soane's plan there are two breaks, the whole front being treated symmetrically, but only seven windows. This discrepancy, however, is accounted for on referring to various views of the building, as I find that whilst views by Boydell dated 1753,¹ and Malton dated 1794, show the two breaks and seven windows, corresponding with Soane's plan, a view by Kip, *circa* 1720,² shows the single break and twelve windows, corresponding with that of Wren's; and these coincidences, I venture to think, confirm the correctness of my theory, and I assume that between those dates Wren's building was considerably altered and refronted.

In order to determine the relative positions of Wren's building and the old Cock-pit, it is necessary to fix the position of the latter. Fisher's plan unfortunately cannot be absolutely depended upon, as although it appears to be fairly correct with respect to some of its dimensions, others are, from the known positions of some of the old main buildings, certainly incorrect. A portion of the passage to the Cock-pit, however, still exists, and, taking this and one or two other features as a guide, I am inclined to think that the east and west walls of the Cock-pit coincided (or nearly so) with the main east and west walls of Kent's existing Treasury building.

The three views accompanying these notes represent the "Cock-pit" at three different stages of its existence, and are interesting, I think, as showing that some intermediate building occupied the site between the taking down of the Cock-

¹ See view No. 3.

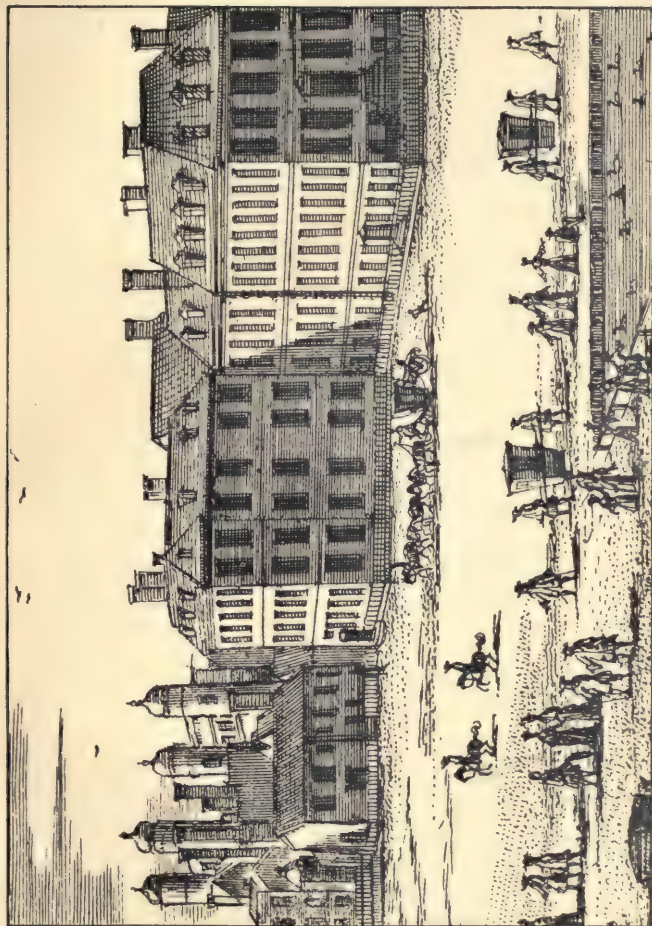
² See view No. 2.



VIEW I.

From an Engraving by Mazell.





1720.

VIEW 2.

From Strype's Edition of Stow,

J. Kip.



1753.

VIEW 3.

J. Boydell.

pit of Henry VIII. and the erection of Kent's Treasury building.

The first view is from an engraving by Mazell, undated, but probably copied from a contemporary drawing of the seventeenth century; this shows the Cock-pit with its octagonal roof, and evidently represents the building shown on Fisher's plan of Whitehall. The second view is Kip's, taken from the 1720 edition of Strype's *Stow*. This shows a three-story brick building on the site of the Cock-pit, corresponding generally with the assumed building of Wren's on its right, under discussion in this article. The third view is one by Boydell dated 1753, which shows, on the same site, Kent's Treasury building erected in 1733, with Wren's building on the right, altered, however, as shown on Soane's plan.

It would be very interesting if any light could be thrown on this intermediate building, which is also represented in Kip's large *View of London from St. James's Park*, 1710; in an important painting of the Horse Guards, etc., from *St. James's Park*, by Van Wyck (b. 1616, d. 1677), at Devonshire House; and in a drawing in the Crace collection; and also as to the date of the taking down of the old Cock-pit. I have so far been unable to trace any record of it, or indeed to find any allusion to it.

Mr. Ordish in his article felt a difficulty in accounting for the omission of Wren's building from Fisher's plan dated 1680, if it was in existence in 1677. There is no doubt, however, that Fisher's plan must be some years earlier, as on tracing the history of the persons who are mentioned as occupying various apartments in the palace, one finds that many of them were dead, had changed their titles, or had vacated their appointments before the date quoted.

To mention a few instances. Lady Castlemaine left Whitehall for Berkshire House, St. James's, in 1668, and was created Duchess of Cleveland in 1670.

The 1st Duke of Albemarle died in 1670, and although he left a son, the 2nd and last Duke, the Earl of Danby was apparently occupying the Cock-pit apartments in 1677.

In 1680 the eight-year-old son of the Duchess of Portsmouth was Duke of Richmond, and, as no apartments are assigned to her on the plan, it is more probable that the occupant of the house on the Bowling Green referred to by Fisher was Charles Stewart, 3rd Duke of Richmond, who married "la belle Stewart," and died without issue in 1672. On 15th April, 1664, a grant was made to this Duke of Richmond, during his life, "of the house lately built on the east side of the Bowling Green, Whitehall, with power to build additional rooms for pavilions" (Cal. State Papers); and Pepys mentions visiting him at his house on the Bowling Green, 9th September, 1668, when he was disappointed to find that "the beautiful Mrs. Stewart," whom he hoped to see, was in the country.

The Earl of Lauderdale was created Duke in 1672. Sir Robert Moray died in 1675, and Lord Crofts in 1677. The Lord Bellasys and Sir Thos. Clifford resigned their appointments in 1673 under the Test Act, etc., etc.

The date of Fisher's plan is probably therefore some time between 1663, when the new Tennis Court was built, and 1670.

WALTER L. SPIERS.





SOME DEMOLITIONS IN 1901, 1902.

CHARING CROSS.

IT having been reported, early in 1902, that the two old houses at the corner of Spring Gardens (shown in the left of the view) were about to be pulled down, the accompanying view was prepared for the Society's "Record." In discussing the matter the Council thought that, as the houses were not of very great interest, a general view of the neighbourhood would serve as a record of a well-known London scene. The corner of Northumberland Avenue appears in the foreground on the left, Drummond's Bank a little beyond it, the entrance to Spring Gardens on the right of the bank, and the houses for whose sake the view was made are at the corner of Spring Gardens, opposite to the bank. Inquiring of the occupant of one of these houses as to when they would be pulled down, he informed me that he did not know, but had been officially informed that his house would not be required until after the King's Coronation. It is now more than a year since that event, but the houses are still standing. The houses, however, which are seen at the back of Drummond's Bank, have been demolished since the view was taken, whilst the blank space seen to the right of the view is now occupied by a building of great dimensions. The well-known statue of Charles I. appears near the centre of the view, and a little to the right of it, a house with two bay windows on its first floor, not the least interesting feature of the view.

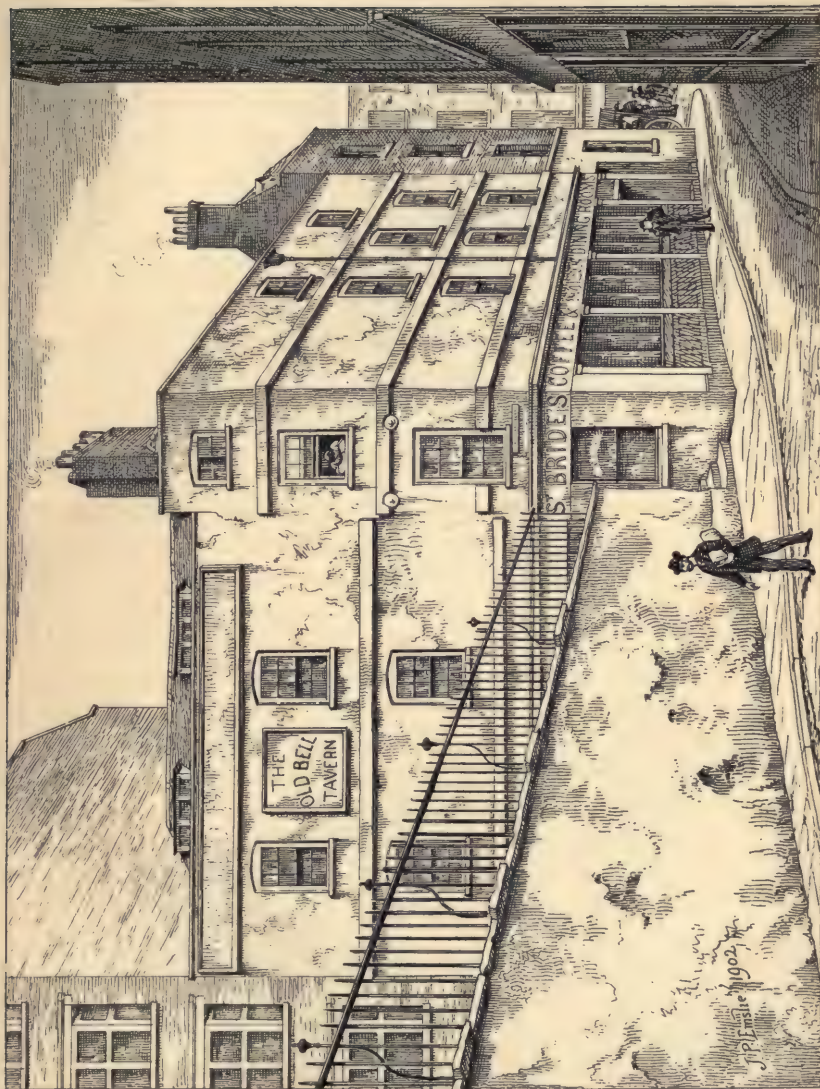
HOUSES IN ST. BRIDE'S LANE.

These houses, built after the Great Fire, have, in spite of the time of their erection, an appearance which is as much mediaeval as it is classic. On the left is the wall of St. Bride's Churchyard, the ground of the yard itself being level with the top of this wall. At the end of the lane, on the right, is seen Fleet Street, which rises from the point where it is here seen, until a few doors farther on, it is on a level with the churchyard. Here stood the famous 81, Fleet Street (once the "Punch" Office, but now no more).

FINSBURY CIRCUS.

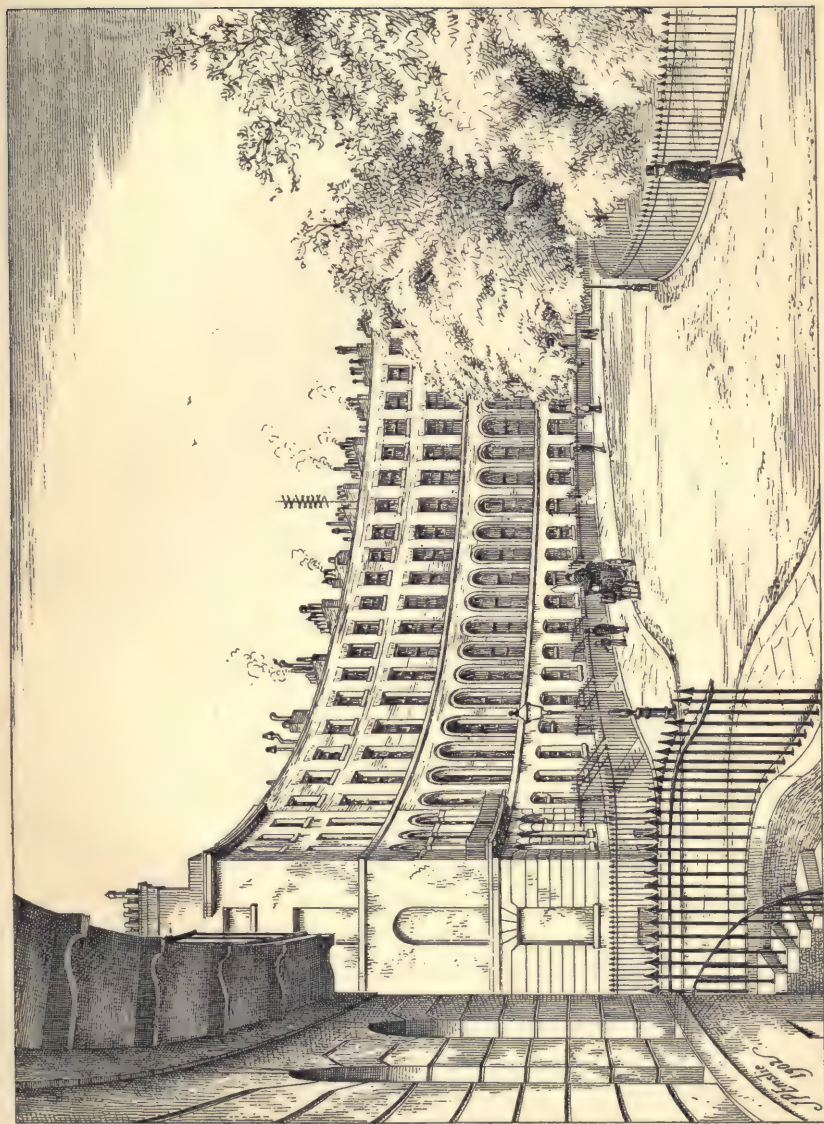
An oval whose longer axis lay east and west. The view shows about a quarter of it, each of the other three quarters was exactly similar to this. Finsbury Circus still preserves its old ground plan; one side remains intact. The beadle (a kind of London official apparently in course of extinction), is seen at his post. Immediately in the foreground on the left is the Clergy House of the (R. C.) Church of St. Mary Moorfields, which church is shown in the accompanying view, where one also sees, on the left, the trees of Finsbury Circus, and another view of the same corner of the street which is on the left of the view of Finsbury Circus.

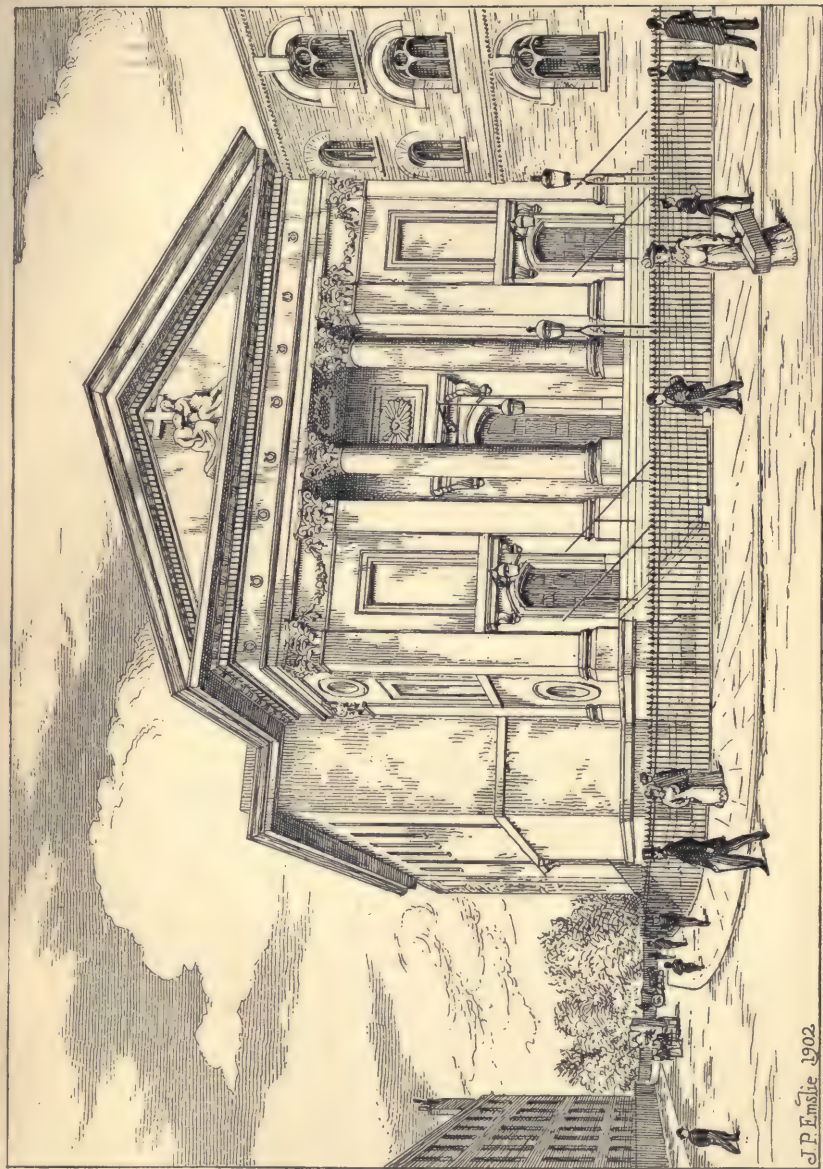
J. P. EMSLIE.



ST. BRIDE'S LANE.

W. H. Smith & Co. 1902, 1/2





CHURCH OF ST. MARY, MOORFIELDS.

THE CHURCH OF THE FRIARS MINORS IN LONDON

THERE will be no need to tell members of the London Topographical Society that the site of the London Convent of Minorites, the largest house of their order in England, was that occupied till within the last few months by Christ's Hospital, together with other land to the south where Christchurch, Newgate, still stands. Not that the Governors of Christ's Hospital have been content with the comparatively narrow site which sufficed for the Friars: on the contrary, they have extended their boundaries largely to the north and west; taking in the part of the city wall and ditch which ran alongside their site till their property met that of S. Bartholomew's Hospital on the north; and on the west by their acquisition of the old Giltspur Street Compter in the nineteenth century, passing beyond the city wall in that direction also.

The early stages in the growth of this considerable territory are described in an interesting manuscript belonging to the Cottonian collection in the British Museum; and since this MS. is the source whence most of our information concerning the Greyfriars' monastery is derived, it will be well to give some account of its contents. It is divided into two parts: the first a register of the persons buried in the church; the second a short history of the house, with an account of benefactions from a large number of persons, whether in land, buildings, stained glass or other things. Together with this are inserted several miscellaneous documents; a detailed account of the course of the Friars' aqueduct, starting from the point where the pipes entered the monastery, and following them up to the "*domuncula lapidea*," or collecting con-

duit, which Mr. Philip Norman, in his interesting paper on the subject, has identified with that still existing at Queen's Square, Bloomsbury; the account of a transaction in favour of the church of S. Audoen or S. Ewen, just opposite the Friars on the south side of Newgate Street; and two deeds concerning the erection of certain tenements on the south side of the site.

From the MS. we learn that the Franciscans first came to England in 1224; of the nine friars who landed, five stayed at Canterbury and founded there the first English Franciscan house; the other four came to London, where they were entertained for fifteen days by the Dominicans; at the end of that time they were able to secure a house in Cornhill, which was granted them by John Travers, Sheriff of London. There they stayed till the following summer, when John Twyn, citizen and mercer, settled them in a place which he owned in the parish of S. Nicholas of the Flesh-shambles. This, like most subsequent gifts, in deference to the Franciscan vow of poverty, was not vested in the convent itself, but in the Commonalty of the City of London for the use of the friars.

From this time onward gifts of land for the friars' use were frequent, and their site grew till it comprised a substantial block bounded on the north by the city wall, on the east by Stinking Lane, now called King Edward's Street, on the south by the King's Highway, *i.e.*, Newgate Street; the western boundary is difficult to determine exactly, but it certainly lay considerably within the city wall; moreover, the land at the extreme corner of Newgate Street and Stinking Lane never came into the possession of the friars. The last gift of land recorded in the Cotton MS. belongs to 1353, and few, if any, additions to their site occurred later.

At the beginning of the fourteenth century the friars possessed a fairly complete convent, consisting of a church of which the quire was built by William Joyner (Mayor in 1238), "the altars" and the nave by Henry le Waleys, several times Mayor of London, who died in 1302, a chapter-house,

a vestry, a dormitory, a frater, an infirmary; but in 1306 Queen Margaret, the second wife of Edward I., having given a large sum toward the work, a new church was begun on a very much greater scale. Queen Isabella, Queen Philippa and many other persons contributed money to carry on the work; and the fabric of the great church was probably finished in 1348. The glazing of the windows, of which we are given a list, went on to a rather later date; stalls, the gift of Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, were put in about 1380.

Whether the whole monastery as well as the church was rebuilt is not distinctly stated, though words are used which imply it; and such remains as are known to us belong to the fifteenth rather than the thirteenth century.

The latter part of the convent's existence was probably attended, as in the cases of other Friars' houses, by dismal destitution: and the surrender dated November 12, 1538, was probably signed with considerable satisfaction. In 1546-7, under letters patent granted by Henry VIII., arrangements were made for putting the friars' premises to useful purposes; they were all granted, together with S. Bartholomew's Hospital and the tithes and offerings of the parishioners of S. Nicholas' and S. Ewen's, and those of S. Sepulchre's that lived within the city wall, to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London. This gift was to be applied to the relief of poor, sick and impotent persons, while the great church under the name of Christchurch was to be parochial, not only for the future inhabitants of the friars' buildings, but also for the parishioners of S. Nicholas' and S. Ewen's, and such of S. Sepulchre's as lived within the wall. The further development of this charitable institution into the Hospital of S. Bartholomew and Christ's Hospital is beyond the scope of these notes.

The church and monastic buildings remained till the great fire, when they were damaged, though not destroyed; the church was rebuilt, though reduced by more than half its former size, about the year 1680; the monastic buildings were

patched up and remained, that on the south of the cloister till a few months ago, the rest till the general rebuilding of Christ's Hospital, which, beginning with the great hall in 1829, went on at intervals during the nineteenth century.

The great church begun by Queen Margaret was three hundred feet long by eighty-nine feet wide; and covered all that ground now occupied by Christchurch, Christchurch Passage, and the graveyard. It consisted of three alleys, a large and two smaller ones, and was divided into fifteen bays; this very simple plan is implied by the list of windows in the MS. Of these fifteen bays, the first six on the east coincided with the six bays of the present Christchurch; the seventh extended as far as the west face of the present tower; the eighth is represented by Christchurch Passage, and the remaining seven by the graveyard. The seven bays on the east held the quire and four chapels; the eighth was called "*Ambulatorium inter chorum et altaria*," and over it was the tower, perhaps a hexagonal steeple perched, like those at Lynn and the Carthusian Mount Grace, on two wide arches spanning the church at this point, perhaps something more substantial. The ninth bay was called "*Altaria*," "the altars." The remaining six formed the nave with its aisles. All this is laid down on a plan in Mr. George Birch's book on the City churches; but owing, I think, to a mistake in J. G. Nichols's transcription of the list of burials ("*Collec-tanea Top. et Gen.*," vol. v.), he fails to assign the altars in the eastern part of the church to their proper positions. The whole of the central alley was occupied by the quire, with the high altar near the east end, and the friars' stalls on either side from about the middle of the fourth bay westward and returned against the screen between the seventh bay and the eighth. Of the north aisle the first three bays on the east were occupied by the chapel of Allhallows, called also the "Vestry chapel," owing, as I believe, to its proximity to the vestry, which I place on the north side of this chapel: the remaining four bays were occupied by the chapel of S. Mary; on the south there were the chapel of the Apostles, or

the chapel of the Novices, corresponding to that of Allhallows; and the chapel of S. Francis balancing that of S. Mary. All, no doubt, were divided from each other and from the quire by screens. In the Ambulatorium, though there were many tombs, there were no altars; and it seems to have been used merely as a passage to various parts of the church, and even for bringing "victuals and other necessities" from Newgate Street to the Friars' monastery. Between the "Ambulatorium" and "the Altars" was the rood screen running right across the church; and the ninth bay owed its name to the four altars standing against the screen; the altars of the Holy Cross and the Jesus altar standing in the middle alley one on either side of the rood, a second altar of S. Mary in the north aisle, and the Common altar, "Commune altare," in the south aisle. The space called "the Altars" was cut off from the rest of the nave by another screen, and against this in the south aisle stood an altar, probably that dedicated to S. Lewis, Queen Margaret's grandfather.

Of this great church some notion may be gained from the existing nave of the Austin Friars' church near Old Broad Street. It was not vaulted, save perhaps in the space under the tower; and although the MS. says that all the columns were of marble, and all the pavement was of marble, yet I imagine that the architecture itself was somewhat thin; indeed the building would have been rather "like unto a barn," as Henry VIII.'s visitor said of a friars' church at Denbigh.

The scraps of this great building which remain are very scanty: a little of the marble pavement, and perhaps some stones of the step, the "*gradus presbyterii*," still exist in the present church; the bases of certain of the buttresses on the south side were uncovered some time ago, and described in the *Journal of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, vol. v., p. 403; and of the immense collection of gravestones perhaps one remains, a stone inscribed with the name of Bernart de Jambe, set up in the little toolhouse in the corner of the graveyard; but it is doubtful if this belongs to the Friars' church, since it does not appear in the list.

Of Queen Margaret's church, its position and arrangement, we have some definite information: for an account of the previous church we must have recourse to conjecture. The writer of the MS. says of the quire of the old church, "*postmodum facta est magna pars chori*," from which we may perhaps conclude that the site of the old church was included in that of the new; and since we have reason to believe that the friars' property grew from the north southward, it seems likely that the old church occupied the position of the later north quire aisle; and since the donors of the windows in the north aisle of the quire belong to a decidedly earlier period than those elsewhere in the church, it seems not impossible that part of the old church was retained and fitted up with new windows, that it might be used while the rest of the new church was being built. If this conjecture is right we should have a state of affairs very similar to that at the Blackfriars' at Norwich, described by Mr. H. Harrod in his "*Gleaning amongst the Castles and Convents of Norfolk*."

To the south and west of Queen's Margaret's church lay a piece of land with a frontage to the King's Highway, and cut in half by the south-west corner of the church, which touched the boundary of the roadway. In 1348 an indenture was made by which the Friars agreed to let to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London part of the strip of ground lying on the south of the Friars' church, that they, or rather the Wardens of London Bridge, might build houses and shops thereon. This piece of ground stretched from the buttress between the first and second bays of the church for two hundred and twelve feet measured along the front. It will be found that this dimension does not bring us right down to the corner of King Edward's Street, suggesting that the Friars never acquired the actual corner of the block. At the east end the land thus given up was thirty-four feet two inches wide; at the west end there was not sufficient room for building: the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty therefore granted to the Wardens of the Bridge six feet of ground from the highway for this purpose. The indenture reserves

a number of advantages to the Friars ; a cartway was to be made in the row of houses opposite the south door of the Ambulatorium ; a passage was reserved so that the friars could get all round their church to repair it ; the houses were to be reduced in height from thirty-three feet at the east end, where they were some distance from the church, to seventeen feet at the west end, where they approached it closely. The City authorities were to be responsible for the water which came from the church roofs, and in the back wall of the houses the windows, if any, were to be made at least six feet above the floor of each room so that none could look out and disturb the friars' privacy, not made to open, and carefully barred with iron.

In 1397 this row of houses was extended westward to a distance of ninety-five feet two inches from the south-west corner of the church ; the distance was probably fixed by the position of the Friars' gatehouse, though this point seems to require a little further investigation. Here again the houses evidently encroached on the highway, since they are to be built in line with the former ones. Consequently there was a space in front of the church door between the two rows of houses ; and on this the Friars were allowed to build.

The two deeds referring to these houses appear in the form of an English translation in the Cotton MS. ; but as they stand there they are very confused, inaccurate, and difficult to comprehend. They are to be found in a far more perfect form in letters patent of 42 Ed. III. and 20 Ric. II.

E. B. S. SHEPHERD.

DEMOLITIONS SINCE 1862.

THE photographs of which reproductions are here given were taken by Mr. William Strudwick before 1870, the year of the opening of the Victoria and Albert Embankments. Besides being of special interest as illustrating a state of things which has passed away, they rank high from their pictorial quality. Mr. Strudwick began his series of London photographs as long ago as 1862, and he did a great deal of excellent work.

BISHOPSGATE, THE FOUR SWANS.

The Four Swans, on the west side of Bishopsgate Street Within, was a remarkably good specimen of the galleried London inns once so common, which before the advent of railways were used as the starting points for coaches and carriers' conveyances. It is thus mentioned in Taylor's "Carriers' Cosmographie," 1637: "The Waggon or Coach from Hartfourde Towne doth come every Friday to the Four Swannes Bishopsgate." Destroyed in 1873, a tavern with the same sign occupies part of the site. In a long advertisement of the house printed for a late landlord the story was told with considerable detail of a fight at this inn yard between Roundheads and Cavaliers. This story has been several times quoted in magazines and newspapers, but appears to be apocryphal; the late Mr. Samuel R. Gardiner, the historian, in a private letter told the writer that he could find no confirmation of it.



THE FOUR SWANS, BISHOPSGATE



NATIONAL BANK, CHARING CROSS



CHURCH STREET, LAMBETH





FORE STREET, LAMBETH

CHARING CROSS, NATIONAL BANK.

The high structure here represented is a branch of the National Bank, which cannot be much older than the photograph. It stands on the east side of Charing Cross between Northumberland Avenue and Whitehall. Next to it, on spectator's left, was an old-fashioned jeweller's shop, and next to that was a telegraph station, not then in the hands of the Post Office authorities, who acquired the electric telegraphs in 1869. Beyond and above was the establishment of Mr. Stanford, the mapseller, which was afterwards moved to a house in Charing Cross further west, and now occupies the site of the British Coffee-house in Cockspur Street, the head office being in Long Acre. All the buildings here shown have been destroyed except the National Bank.

LAMBETH, CHURCH STREET.

This street has now been included in Lambeth Road. The spectator must imagine himself near the end of Lambeth Bridge looking east. The burial ground to the left is attached to Lambeth Parish Church. The picturesque house with three dormer windows, which had probably been an inn, was pulled down not many years ago. Immediately to the right of the lamp-post one sees, in the middle distance, the entrance to High Street. The corner house beyond is still standing. The date of the photograph may be gathered from an advertisement on the house to the right, announcing the performance of *Rip Van Winkle* by Mr. Jefferson at the "New Theatre Royal, Adelphi."

LAMBETH, FORE STREET.

This street, which ran from New Street almost to Church Street, with a row of houses between it and the river, ceased

to exist when the Albert Embankment was constructed. The east side of the latter from Ferry Street to Broad Street is more or less on a line with this roadway, of which here and there a house remains standing. Further south it has entirely disappeared. The view must have been taken from the south, for on the left side is the boat-building establishment of Messrs. Clasper and Bain, which no doubt ran down to the river. The former name is famous in the rowing world.

FLEET STREET, BELL YARD.

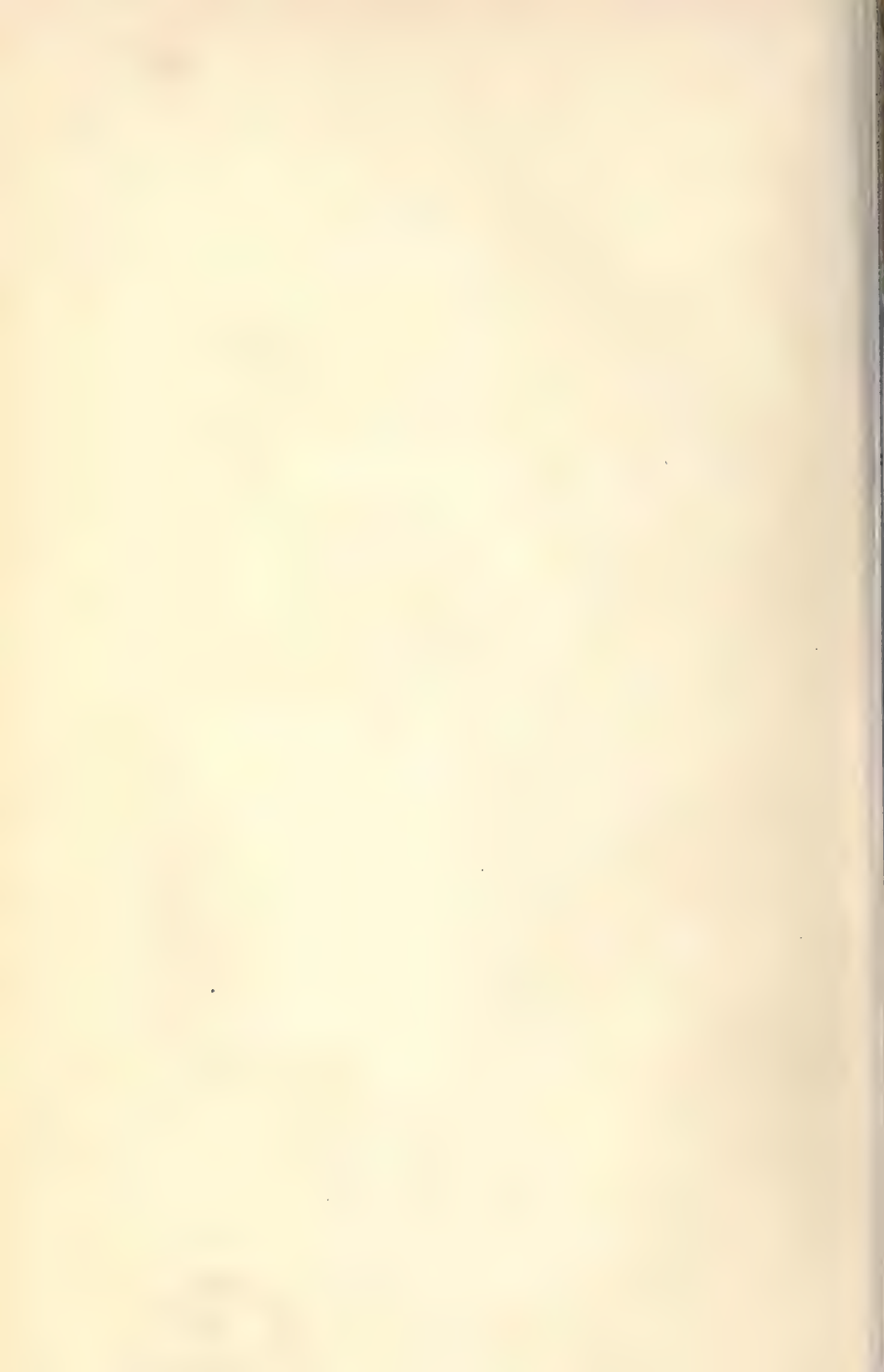
The Bell Tavern, Bell Yard, close to Temple Bar, on the north side of Fleet Street, is mentioned in the St. Dunstan's parish register of 1572. In 1762 Daniel Bland at the "Bell" lost his servant, his horse, and £100 in money, as shown by an advertisement of that year. Pope addresses many letters to his friend William Fortescue, a barrister, "at his house at the upper end of Bell Yard near unto Lincoln's Inn." The old buildings here represented have long ago disappeared. The west side of Bell Yard is now occupied by the railing of the Law Courts, and the east side is almost entirely rebuilt.

LOMBARD STREET, E.C., POPE'S HOUSE, PLOUGH COURT.

Carruthers, in his "Life of Alexander Pope," says: "The house which by the tradition of its inmates claims the honour of being Pope's birthplace, is at the bottom of Plough Court, and faces you as you enter the passage from Lombard Street. It belonged to the well-known William Allen and he succeeded a Mr. Bevan." These gentlemen greatly enlarged the drug business founded by Mr. Sylvanus Allen, who had been living here in 1735. The old house was pulled down in



BELL YARD, FLEET STREET

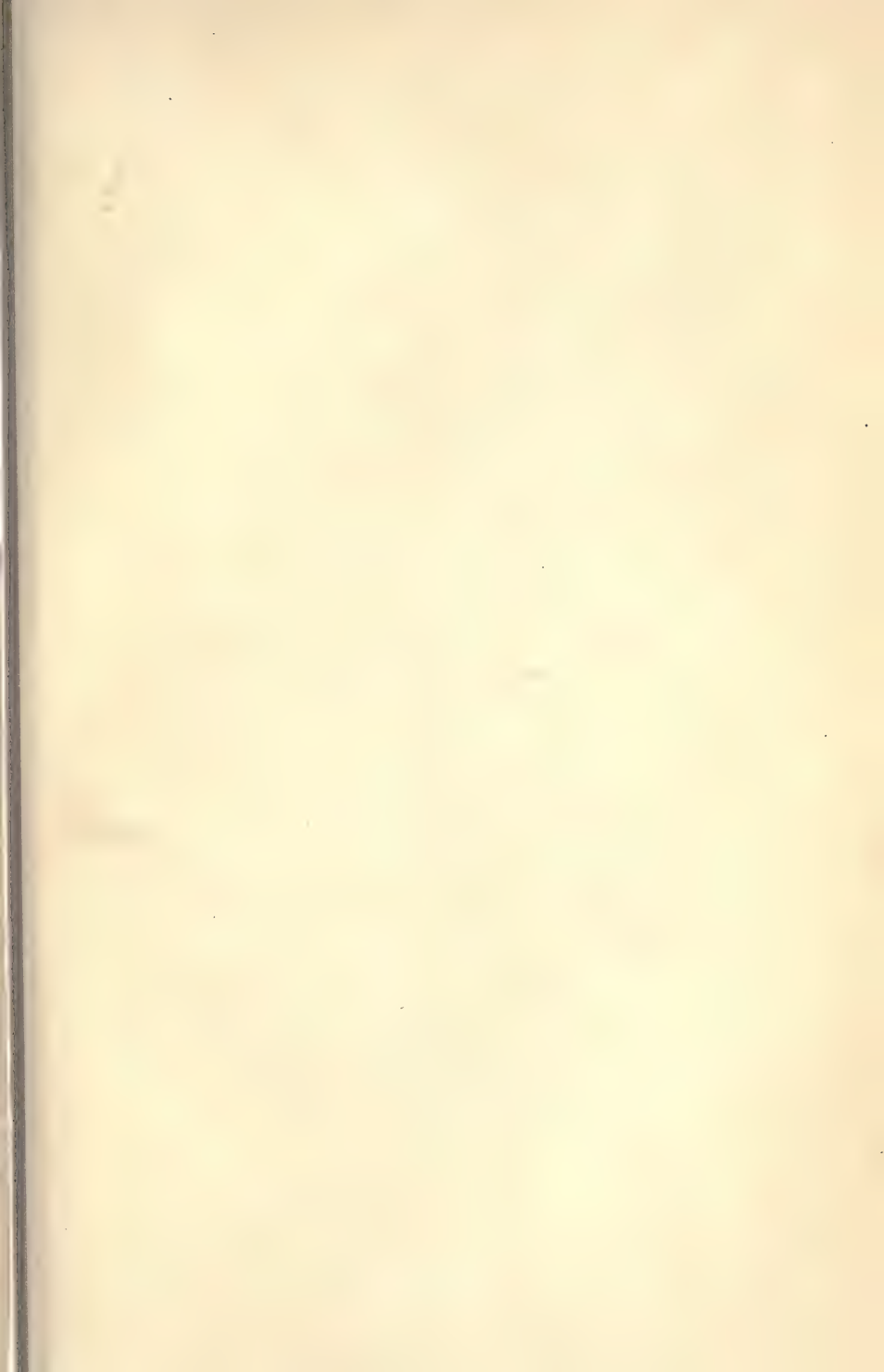




POPE'S HOUSE, PLOUGH COURT, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

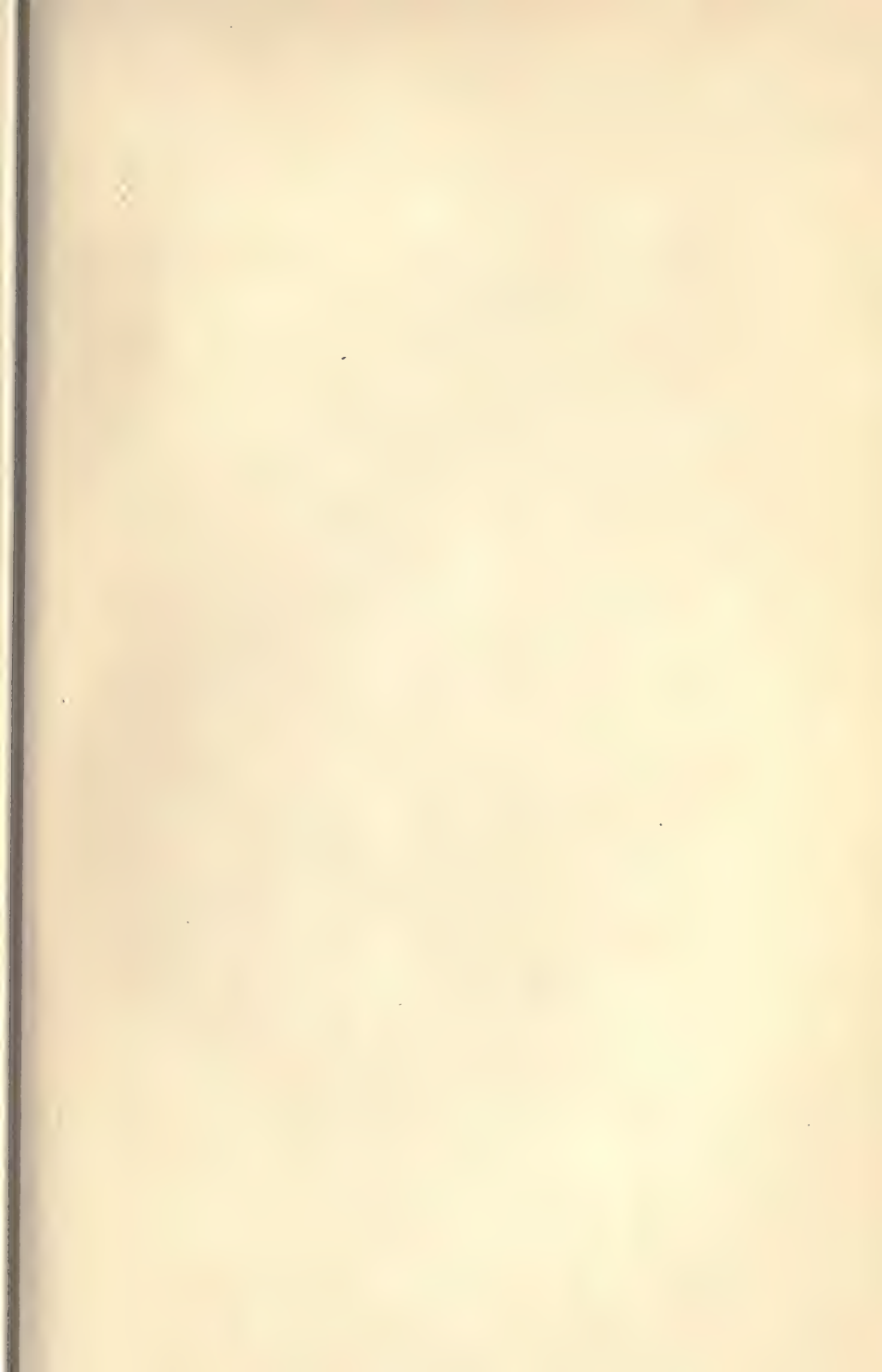


RIVER FRONT, FROM SOMERSET HOUSE TO TEMPLE GARDENS





PETER'S LANE, SMITHFIELD





ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, CANNON ROW, WESTMINSTER

1872, since which time the site in Plough Court has been occupied by Allen and Hanbury's drug shop and various City offices.

RIVER FRONT FROM SOMERSET HOUSE TO TEMPLE GARDENS.

This interesting view of the river front, by the Temple and immediately west of it, shows the embankment with the road not yet laid out. In the distance are the church towers of St. Clement Danes and St. Dunstan-in-the-West, and of the Record Office. All the buildings here shown along the river front have disappeared except the corner of Somerset House on the extreme left, and the modern one on the right-hand, with high pitched roof, known as Middle Temple Library Chambers and Common Room. The space further to the east is now partly occupied by a great block which stands over Middle Temple Lane and is called "Temple Gardens."

PETER'S LANE, SMITHFIELD.

Peter's Lane is a short passage on the border of Clerkenwell, running from St. John's Street by the site of Hick's Hall to the east end of Cowcross Street. It is marked in Ogilby and Morgan's map of London, 1677, but there seems to be nothing of interest to record about it. When first the writer knew this lane it had precisely the appearance here indicated, but about the year 1890 the very picturesque wooden houses on the left were rebuilt.

WESTMINSTER. ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, CANON ROW.

This museum, formed originally by Mr. Ruskin, Sir Gilbert Scott, and other devoted lovers of fine architecture, consists of casts and models from cathedrals and other buildings,

chiefly Gothic, but there are classical and renaissance specimens. At the date of our illustration they were exhibited in a Mews in Canon Row, and were afterwards for a time in the South Kensington Museum. In 1869 they were transferred to No. 18, Tufton Street, Westminster, which had been prepared for their reception. Canon Row, or "Chanon" Row, as Stow writes it, was so called, he says, "for that the same belonged to the Dean and chanons of St. Stephen's chapel who were there lodged."

WESTMINSTER. CRIMEAN MONUMENT.

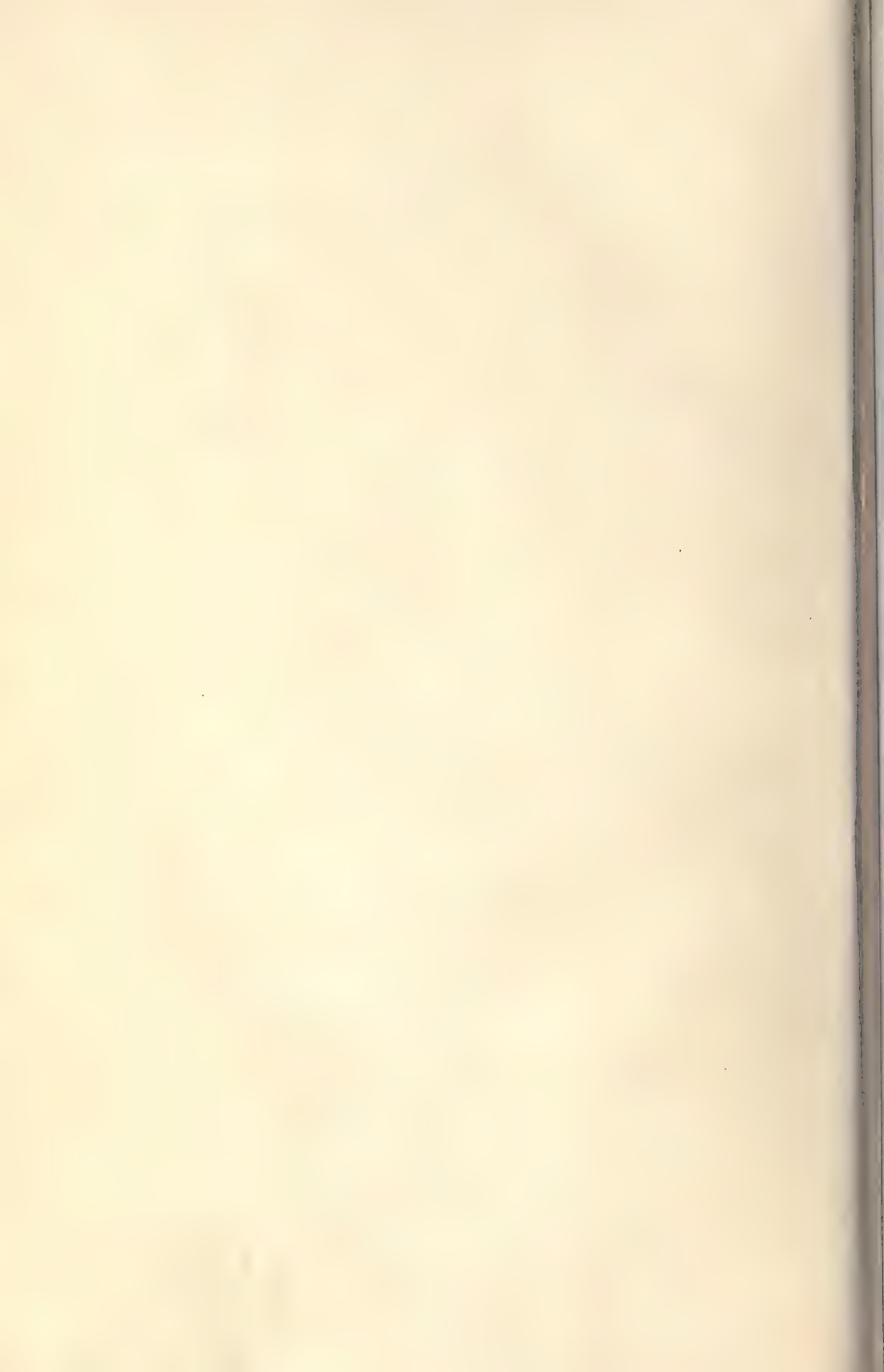
On the south side of Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, facing Dean's Yard, is the Memorial, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, to old Westminster boys who died in the Crimean war. On the opposite side of Broad Sanctuary the high building to spectator's left is the corner house of Victoria Street. Between this and the block of old houses is Tothill Street, and these houses were cleared away to make room for the Royal Aquarium, opened January, 1876, which is now almost entirely demolished.

WESTMINSTER. JUDGE JEFFREYS' HOUSE.

Jeffreys, soon after becoming Lord Chancellor, an event which took place in 1685, rented from Moses Pitt, bookseller, "a great house in Duke Street, just against the bird cages in St. James's Park," and for his accommodation James II. "permitted a fair pair of freestone stairs to be made into the park, as we are told by Strype in his edition of Stow's Survey (1720). Here, on a vacant piece of ground, Jeffreys had a room built which he used out of term as a place of judicial business. It was afterwards known as Duke Street Chapel. The handsome house faced Duke Street, which was the continuation north of Delahay Street, and was renamed Delahay



CRIMEAN MONUMENT, WESTMINSTER





JUDGE JEFFREY'S HOUSE, WESTMINSTER

64-72



THE ALMONRY OFFICE, WHITEHALL

Street in 1874. Both house and chapel have of late years been destroyed, and a space here lies vacant, which, as can be gathered from an announcement on the street side, is freehold land about 2,900 square feet in extent. The only memento of Lord Jeffreys still remaining is the flight of steps into the park.

WHITEHALL. THE ALMONRY OFFICE.

The Office of the Hereditary Grand Almoner and the High Almoner was in ancient times usually held in the Royal Palace. In 1820 it was moved to an old house a short distance to the north of Fife or Liverpool House, and east of Middle Scotland Yard; which had no building between it and the river, only a piece of walled garden. Mr. Hanby, the sub-almoner at the time of the photograph, used to be enthusiastic about the flowers he grew there. The lower part of this building was of stone, and the archway shown on the right-hand side had apparently belonged to a water-gate. There was also a mullioned window, which is not here visible. The site is called in Fisher's plan dated 1680, "The Small Beer Buttery," and it was no doubt a fragment of the Palace of Henry VIII. This house having been pulled down on the construction of the Victoria Embankment, the Office was afterwards at No. 36, Spring Gardens. It must not be confused with the Almonry, corruptly called the Ambry, which has been described as "a low rookery of houses off Tothill Street, Westminster, where the alms of the adjoining Abbey were wont to be distributed."

PHILIP NORMAN.

NOTES UPON NORDEN AND HIS MAP OF LONDON, 1593¹

BY HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

THE earliest view of London known to exist is the drawing by Anthony Van den Wyngrede preserved in the Sutherland Collection (Bodleian Library, Oxford), but as this most interesting representation of old London was made in the reign of Henry VIII., it is of too early a date for our present purpose, which is to realize if possible the appearance of the city in which Shakspeare lived and did the chief work of his life. The next plan in point of time is the one included in George Braun and Francis Hogenberg's great work—"Civitates Orbis Terrarum," 1572. Although so dated, the map may be supposed to have been drawn at an earlier period, as the steeple of old St. Paul's, which was destroyed in 1561, is represented on it, or it may be a copy from some earlier map not now known to exist. The next is the map attributed, on slight foundation, to Ralph Agas, which is undated, but was probably made somewhere between 1561 and 1576. The only two copies known to be in existence (one in the Guildhall Library, London, and the other in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge), were printed in the reign of James I., as is proved by the composition of the royal arms in the upper left-hand corner of the map, where the Scottish lion is quartered with the lions of England, the fleur-de-lis of France, and the harp of Ireland; but there is reason to believe that many editions had previously been printed, which are no longer in exist-

¹ Reprinted from the Transactions of the New Shakspeare Society, by permission of Dr. F. J. Furnivall.

ence, because the royal arms of Elizabeth are seen on the state barge off Baynard's Castle. The map must have been made after 1561, because the steeple of St. Paul's is not represented, and it seems unlikely, as Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps points out, that if it had been planned after 1576 the positions of the Theatre and the Curtain would have been left out of so large a map. Besides these important plans of London there are a small bird's-eye view etched by F. Velagio and inscribed "Londra" (about 1570), which was sold at Dr. Wellesley's sale, and is now in the Crace collection at the British Museum; and a coloured drawing of London from the Tower to Westminster Abbey in the interesting manuscript volume by William Smith, *Rouge Dragon*, entitled "The Particuler Description of England with the Portratures of certaine of the cheiffest Citties and Townes," 1588 (Sloane MS. 2596).¹

We now come to the special map before us, which is dated 1593, and is by far the best one for the purpose of illustrating Shakspeare's London. The original was published in Norden's "Middlesex."² It is of peculiar value from the large number of references to the names of places which it includes. The date 1593 appears twice on the plate, once after the designer's name, and again after that of the engraver, and the trustworthiness of this date is proved by the representation of "The Playhouse," on the Bankside, which, as Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps had already pointed out in his "Illustrations," is intended for the Rose Theatre, erected in the year 1592. Before proceeding to describe the chief features of interest in the map, it will be well to devote a few words to a short notice of the man to whom we are indebted for its production.

¹ This is reproduced in colours in the privately printed edition of the work "London," 1879.

² The map was re-engraved for the reprint of Norden's "Middlesex," 1723, and reproduced from the original in the first part of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's "Illustrations of the Life of Shakspeare." It was considerably enlarged by the aid of photography, and this reproduction was published in the Transactions of the New Shakspeare Society.

Little is known of John Norden outside of his work, and it is not quite clear whether there were not two authors bearing both these names who were living at the same time. Anthony à Wood was of opinion that the author of a large number of devotional works (one of which, "The Pensive Man's Practice," 12°, 1591, went through forty editions) was the same man as the surveyor.

Wood informs us that Norden was born of a good family probably settled in Wiltshire, and Gough adds the date of his birth as about the year 1548. He was admitted a Commoner of Hart Hall, Oxford, in 1564, and graduated B.A. Feb. 11, 1568, and M.A. Feb. 26, 1572-3. During his residence at the University he is supposed to have drawn with the pen, on sixteen sheets, that map of all the battles fought in England from the Conquest to the time of Queen Elizabeth, which is mentioned by Hearne ("Letter on Antiquities," etc., p. 34) as formerly existing in the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

Norden did much valuable work in his day and deserves our esteem, more especially as he does not appear to have prospered very greatly in a worldly point of view. Richard Heber, the great bibliomaniac, possessed the presentation copy to Queen Elizabeth of Norden's "Hertfordshire," with a manuscript address to the Queen, in which the author stated that he had spent above one thousand marks, and five years' time upon the work, "by which being daungerouslie indepted, much greeved, and my familie distressed, I have no other refuge but to flie unto your Majestie's never fayling bountie for relief";¹ and in the printed prefatory letter to Burghley, he wrote, "I have been forced to struggle with want, the unpleasant companion of illustrious desires, and have long sustained foils, enforced neglect of my purposed business, and sorrow of my working business,—Miseria mentem macerat." In James I.'s reign he prospered better. In 1609 he was "Surveyor of his Majesty's Woods," and,

¹ Norden's "Essex," ed. Sir Henry Ellis (Camden Society, 1840), p. xxxiv.

according to Granger, he received a salary of fifty pounds a year from his office. He was also "Land Surveyor to Prince Charles," afterwards Charles I., and had much work to do connected with the manors of the Duchy of Cornwall.

In 1596 he dated from his poor house near Fulham, but Wood says that he lived during the greater part of James's reign at Hendon in Middlesex. From the following passage in Gerard's "Herball" (relating to *beta vulgaris*, or red beet) it appears that Norden cultivated plants in his garden—"the seedes taken from that plant which was altogither of one colour and sowed, doth bring forth plants of many and variable colours, as the worshipful gentleman master John Norden can well testifie, unto whom I gave some of the seedes aforesaide, which in his garden brought forth many other of beautiful colours" ("Herball," 1597, p. 251). He died in or about 1626, and Granger describes a portrait which represents him as "in a skull cap with a wrought border, falling band; a small oval."

Norden projected a complete "Speculum Britanniae," but only published two counties, viz. "Middlesex" in 1593, and "Hertfordshire" in 1598. The MS. of the first is in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 570), with a few corrections in the handwriting of Lord Burghley, and appears to have been the author's first draft. It differs somewhat from the printed copy, in that it contains some interesting particulars afterwards omitted and has no account of London. The reason for this omission is given by Norden in the following words—"I purpose to make a perticuler breife declaracion therof, together with the mapp of the Cytie, might it please God to be pacient with the seyd Cytie, and to put awaye his anger, that the sicknes may cease." The MS. of the other is in the Archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. The two books were reprinted together in 1637, and again in 1723. "Northamptonshire" was written in 1610, but was not published until 1720, and "Cornwall" was first published in 1728. "Essex" was written in 1594, but remained in MS. until 1840, when it was printed from the copy at Hatfield House for the Camden

Society by Sir Henry Ellis, who prefixed a valuable introduction, from which these particulars relating to Norden have chiefly been obtained. There is another MS. of "Essex" in the Grenville Library (MS. LV.) which is altogether a different work from that at Hatfield.¹ In the dedication of the latter to the Earl of Essex Norden writes: "Thus, my gracious Lorde, hauinge waded through this Shire, I haue taken boldenes in humilitie, to present it vnto your honorable view; Euen so commendinge it vnto your moste wished patronage, thowgh symplicie contrived in the interime of the fittes of my longe and chargeable sicknes."

"Kent" and "Surrey" are said to exist in MS., but it is not known where. Norden's County Maps of Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex appeared upon an enlarged scale with his name in the sixth edition of Camden's "Britannia," 1607, which was the first edition of that book with maps. These on a still larger scale (with the exception of Kent, but with Cornwall added) were also inserted in Speed's "Theater of the empire of Great Britain," folio, 1611. Norden was the first cartographer to introduce the roads, but these enlarged copies of his maps have no roads marked.

Norden's "Surveyor's Dialogue" was published in 1607, and again in 1610 and 1611. "England an Intended Guyde for English Travailleurs," etc., appeared in 1625. At the end of Norden's book on Middlesex are the usual complimentary verses of admiring friends on the projected "Speculum." Robert Nicolson compares the author with Ptolemy and Ortelius as a geographer, with Mercator as a chorographer, with Braun as a "polygrapher," and sums up all—

So Cosmo-choro-Poly-grapher's he.

H. O. is still more effusive, and ends his praise with an anagrammatic pun:

Norden this glasse shall so exalt thy fame
As grave, *nor-den*, nor tombe shall hide thy name.

¹ Rye's "England as seen by Foreigners," 1865, p. 185.

Among the various Surveys made by Norden in the exercise of the duties of his offices are, "A Description of the Honor of Windesor, 1607" (a fine set of MS. plans and views on vellum among the Harleian MSS. of the British Museum), "Observations concerning crown lands and woods, 1613" (Lansdowne MSS., 165, art. 55), and "An Abstract of divers Manors, Landes, and Tenementes latelie graunted unto Prince Charles by our Sovereigne Lord James, his most loving father. Surveyde by vertue of a deputation of y^e honourable Sir James Fullerton, knighte, Surveyor general of the landes and land revenews of the sayd moste worthy Prince Charles, made and performed by John Norden the elder, and John Norden the younger, as deputies to the sayd Sir James, in the moneths of June, July, August, and parte of September 1617" (B. M. Add. MSS., No. 6027).

Norden was still alive in 1624, when he finished with his son the survey of Sheriff Hutton Manor, County York.

Besides the map of London drawn by Norden in 1593 and engraved by Pieter Van den Keere in the same year, there was "a view of London in eight sheets having at bottom a representation of the Lord Mayor's Show, all on horseback and the Aldermen in round caps. Bagford says this view is singular, and was taken from the pitch of the hill towards Dulwich College, going to Camberwell from London, about 1604 or 1606, and that he had not met with any other of the kind: he adds, that he saw it on the staircase of Dulwich College, and that Secretary Pepys went afterwards to see it, and would have purchased it: but that since it is quite decayed and destroyed by the damp of the wall. It was given to the College with the Library by William Cartwright, an eminent comedian and bookseller, a friend of the founder's."¹

The map which we are now about to consider has frequently been reproduced, and several editions were published under the title of "A Guide for Countrymen in the famous Cittey of London, etc." 1613, 1653, etc.

¹ Gough, quoted by Ellis (Norden's "Essex," p. xxiv).

In looking at this map it is necessary to bear in mind that it represents the City only, and that Westminster was delineated on another map published in Norden's "Middlesex." London is made to extend from a little outside Temple Bar to St. Katherine's by the Tower.

The three chief Shaksperian localities are Shoreditch, Blackfriars, and Bankside ; but in one point of view we may consider the whole of London delineated on this map as a Shaksperian locality, for in those days, when all the town was included within a limited area, every part must have been familiar to our great poet.

There are two ways by which Shakspeare may have come to London from his home at Stratford-on-Avon, viz. the road by Nether Pillerton, Banbury, Buckingham, Aylesbury, Wendover, and Amersham ; and that by Shipston on Stour, Long Compton, Chipping Norton, Woodstock, Oxford, Wheatley, Tetsworth, High Wycombe, and Beaconsfield, which we know he used when he stayed at old Davenant's inn—the Crown at Oxford. Both these roads would meet at Uxbridge, and therefore there is little doubt but that, as Shakspeare neared London, he came along the Uxbridge road by Shepherd's Bush, Kensington gravel pits, Tyburn, the Lord Mayor's Banqueting houses (the site of the modern Stratford Place), and the village of St. Giles, along Holborn, and that he passed by Gray's Inn, where Edward Hall, the chronicler (whose work Shakspeare sometimes used), George Gascoigne, the poet, and William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, had been students. These buildings, with their beautiful gardens attached, are at the extreme west of our map. After passing St. Andrew's Church and the Holborn Conduit, Shakspeare would enter the City at Newgate. What did he see ? We will now attempt to answer this question. At the time of this memorable first journey to London, which was made a few years only before the date of this map, the only theatres on the north side of the Thames were the Theatre and the Curtain, and both these buildings were situated in the fields at Shoreditch, which unfortunately are

not here represented. The road which issues from Bishops-gate leads to them, but the limits of the map would not allow of the representation of what was then a village suburb with a church among the trees. The Blackfriars Theatre was not built,¹ nor was the still more famous Globe in existence.

If we were to mark off the outline of Norden's map upon a plan of London of to-day, we should find that it occupied a small portion of the centre only, and yet this space was made up to some extent of open places. There is the Gray's Inn Lane, the upper part of which led through the country towards Hampstead. The village of Islington stands alone among the hills in the far north, and was not then, as it afterwards became, the high road to the north of England. Not far off, and coming into the map at the north-west corner, is the River of Wells, which takes a serpentine course down to Holborn, passes under Holborn Bridge, then under Fleet Bridge, and falls into the Thames as the Fleet river or ditch between Bridewell and Blackfriars. Moorfields was then only lately drained, but it soon afterwards was laid out in walks. The Old Spital is marked which gave its name to Spitalfields, where crowds used to congregate on Easter Monday and Tuesday, to hear the Spital sermons preached from the pulpit cross. The ground was originally a Roman cemetery, and about the year 1576 bricks were largely made from the clayey earth, the recollection of which is kept alive in the name of Brick Lane. South of these fields is the church of St. Botolph, opposite Aldgate, where Robert Dow, citizen and merchant tailor, was buried, a few years after this map was made. It was this Dow who gave in 1605 the sum of £50 to the parish of St. Sepulchre's, that the interest might remunerate the clerk for ringing a handbell at midnight and daybreak under the wall of Newgate, and for calling the poor prisoners condemned to death to prayer and supplication.

The two Smithfields east and west are marked, although even at this time their dimensions had been much curtailed.

¹ The house which Burbage converted into a theatre in 1596 was an old one, and therefore was here at the date of the map.

It is not easy to say what the peculiar objects represented at East Smithfield are intended for, but Professor Hales throws out the probable conjecture that they are old-fashioned ordnance belonging to the Tower.¹ Dr. Furnivall, however, thinks it more likely that they are intended to represent masts, either for ships or steamers. The buildings outside Aldgate, and above the Tower, belonged to the Minoreesses of St. Clare, who were attached to St. Francis's order of Grey Friars. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the land was farmed by one Goodman, and the remembrance of these several owners is retained in the names of the Minories and Goodman's Fields. All these places were outside the city walls. The walls themselves are well defined, and the different gates from Ludgate, on the south-west, to Aldgate,² on the east, are clearly marked. On the south of the river are open spaces also. There is Lambeth Marsh of unsavoury repute, on the extreme west; next to it the gardens of Paris Garden; then the Bankside,

¹ Do they not look like cannon unmounted? The breech, and the button, and the bands all seem visible. See a picture of "an old English cannon in the Tower of London," in Roberts's "Social Hist. of the Southern Counties of England," p. 102. And, overbuilt as the old tower precincts were, it might be a relief to turn them outside. Nor is the size any fatal objection; for with regard to the ships too there is a variation from the scale. Another suggestion, however, that occurs, is that East Smithfield was at this time used as a tenter-ground—a suggestion that seems to have occurred to Brayley. The only objects that are mentioned as standing on East Smithfield—except certain buildings which for a time usurped the ground, but were presently cleared away—are a Cross (at the N.W. corner), a pair of stocks, and a cage—a sort of small prison.—J. W. HALES.

These questionable objects are figured also on Faithorne's Map of London (1658), but are there of a smaller size and differently arranged.—H. B. W.

² In May, 1374, a lease was granted to Chaucer of "the whole of the dwelling-house above the Gate of Algate, with the rooms built over, and a certain cellar beneath the same gate, on the south side of that gate and the appurtenances thereof; to have and to hold the whole of the house aforesaid, and the rooms thereof, unto the aforesaid Geoffrey for the whole life of the said Geoffrey."—Riley's "Memorials of London," 1868, p. 377.

with the Bear-house and the Playhouse. Philip Henslowe, part proprietor of Paris Garden and manager of the Rose Theatre (or the Playhouse), was one of the inhabitants of the Bankside. Malone asserted that he had evidence of Shakspeare's residence here from 1596 to 1608, and there is no doubt that the poet's younger brother Edmund Shakspeare died on the Bankside. Another inhabitant was Philip Massinger, who died in March, 1638-9, suddenly, so suddenly indeed that, retiring to bed in his own house in good health, he was found dead the next morning. His body was buried in the neighbouring church of St. Saviour (or St. Mary Overies), which is not very clearly marked in the map amongst a little mass of houses. This church was the resting-place of many remarkable men, from the poet Gower downwards. Sir Edward Dyer, who died in Winchester House (1607), Lawrence Fletcher, a leading member of the company of actors to which Shakspeare belonged, and John Fletcher the dramatist. Sir Aston Cokayne wrote of Massinger and Fletcher :

In the same grave Fletcher was buried, here
Lies the stage poet, Philip Massinger ;
Plays they did write together, were great friends,
And now one grave includes them at their ends ;
To whom on earth nothing did part, beneath
Here in their fames they lie in spight of death.

It appears from the most interesting contemporary drawing of the Procession of Edward VI. from the Tower to Westminster (1547), formerly at Cowdray House (but destroyed when that house was burnt), and engraved by Basire for the Society of Antiquaries, that Bankside was handsomely embanked (whence the name), and that the several landing-stairs were kept in excellent order. A row of small houses was ranged along the Bank, behind which were trees, and all beyond was country. On the south-east side of London Bridge is the church of St. Olave, Tooley Street, which appears on our map under the name of S. Towleyes.

Old London naturally grew up along the banks of its

river, which was the main artery of the city, and fully deserved the name that has been given to it of the "silent highway." The chief features of the north bank are shown in the map before us, and the names of the places are there marked. A few notes on these will now be given, beginning from the west side of the map.

Leicester House has a special interest from its association with Elizabeth's two favourites—Leicester and Essex. The mansion was originally the inn of the see of Exeter, held by lease from the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. At the Reformation it came into the possession of William, Lord Paget, when it was called Paget Place. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, obtained it in Elizabeth's reign, and after his death, in 1588, it passed into the hands of his step-son, the unfortunate Robert Earl of Essex, from whom it obtained its more permanent name of Essex House, a name which survives in Essex Street. Spenser refers to this house and the two famous owners in his last poem, the "Prothalamion." First of Leicester :

Next whereunto there standes a stately place,
Where oft I gayned giftes and goodly grace
Of that great Lord, which therein wont to dwell ;
Whose want too well now feels my freendles case.

Then of Essex :

Yet therein now doth lodge a noble Peer,
Great England's glory and the world's wide wonder
Whose dreadfull name late through all Spaine did thunder,
And Hercules two pillars standing neere
Did make to quake and feare.

The poet himself seems to have resided here for a short time, for in October, 1579, he dated a letter to Gabriel Harvey from "Leycester House."

The Temple, also alluded to by Spenser,—

Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,
There whylome wont the Templer Knights to bide,

may well be considered as a Shaksperian locality, as the author of the first part of "Henry VI." makes the gardens

the scene of the white and red rose-plucking of the respective adherents of the houses of York and Lancaster.

Whitefriars, the Alsatia of the outcasts of society, is alluded to in "Richard III.," in which play Gloucester orders the attendants to take the corpse of Henry VI. to Whitefriars and await his coming.

Bridewell, called after the well of St. Bride, was in Shakspeare's day a house of correction, but it had previously been used as a palace, and the third act of "Henry VIII." is supposed to be laid here. Ben Jonson named Bridewell Dock "Avernus."

Blackfriars was the scene of Queen Katharine's trial, and several of Queen Elizabeth's courtiers lived within its precincts. In 1593 it had not become a Shaksperian locality; but long before this plays had been acted in the precinct. Burbage's theatre, the site of which is now indicated by Playhouse Yard, was not opened until 1596, and Shakspeare did not buy his house near Puddle Dock, the "Abydos" of Ben Jonson, until 1612. Jonson himself dated the dedication to his "Volpone" "from my house in the Black Friars this 11th day of February 1670." In Carter Lane, the thoroughfare above Blackfriars and below St. Paul's, was the Bell, where Richard Quynne wrote his letter in 1598, directed "To my loveing good ffrend and countryman Mr. William Shackspeare deliver thees."

Baynard's Castle was built by a follower of William the Conqueror named Baynard. In after times it was twice forfeited to the King, and it was here that the Duke of Buckingham offered the crown to Richard of Gloucester.

Of *Paul's Wharf* nothing need be said. *Broken Wharf*, according to Stow, is "so called of being broken and fallen into the Thames"; but others have affirmed that it was here old worn-out vessels were broken up. A year after the date of our map, Bevis Bulmer erected here his engine for supplying Cheapside and Fleet Street with water from the Thames.

Queenhithe is said to have been originally called Edred's

hithe, "from Edred owner thereof," but it has been known as Queen's bank or Queenhithe from a very early period. Peele, in his play of "Edward I.," also calls it Pottershithe, but Stow is silent as to this name. It was from this place that the Earl of Essex took boat for his own house, in February, 1601, after he had fled down Friday Street, on finding his means of escape from the city cut off.

The Three Cranes, as Stow tells us, were not called "of three cranes at a tavern door, but rather of three strong cranes of timber placed on the Vintry Wharf by the Thames side, to crane up wines there." On February 1st, 1553-4, Queen Mary took barge to Westminster from here after her visit to the city, to confer with the Lord Mayor about Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection. The site of Three Cranes Wharf is now occupied by the City end of Southwark Bridge.

The Stilliarde or Steelyard was formerly the location of the Hanse Merchants, who are said to have obtained a settlement in London as early as the year 1250. The place derives its name from the King's steelyard or beam which was erected here for weighing the tonnage of goods imported into London. When the tonnage was transferred to the city authorities, the King's beam was moved first to Cornhill and afterwards to Weighhouse Yard in Little Eastcheap. The Hanse Merchants had great privileges granted to them at various times, but five years after our map was made they were expelled the kingdom by a proclamation of the Queen. The old Steelyard stood on the site of the present Cannon Street Station.

Shrewsbury House is better known as Coldharbour, or Poultney's Inn. It was a large building of great antiquity, and in 1320 was demised or let by Sir John Abel to Henry Stow, draper. After a time the place was sold to Sir John de Poultney, who was four times Lord Mayor, and founded a college in the parish church of St. Lawrence in Candlewick ward, now called St. Lawrence Poultney. It then came into the possession of the Crown, and here John, Earl of Huntingdon, magnificently entertained his half-brother

Richard II. In 1483 the third Richard gave the house to the College of Heralds, but after the battle of Bosworth they were turned out, and it became the temporary residence of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII. In the reign of Henry VIII., Bishop Tunstal was lodged at Coldharbour, but in the last year of Edward VI. the house was taken from Tunstal and given to the Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1600 it was pulled down by Gilbert, seventh Earl, and a large number of small tenements were built upon the site.¹

The Old Swan is of great antiquity as a landing-place, and is mentioned in "A Chronicle of London from 1089 to 1483." It was the practice of all prudent persons who feared to trust themselves to the rapids which ran through the narrow arches of old London Bridge to land at the Swan stairs and walk to the east side of the bridge and take boat again there.

London Bridge, which remained for a century and a half after the date of this map the only bridge in London, is well marked with its houses that did not disappear until 1758. There was at this time a drawbridge forming one of the twenty arches, which was raised to allow ships to pass through, and the vessel under sail appears to be making for this opening.

Lion Key has a double derivation provided for it by Stow. He writes "Lion key of one Lion, owner thereof, and since of the sign of a Lion."

Billingsgate was not originally a fish market exclusively, but in Elizabeth's reign was "an open place for the landing and bringing in of any fish, corn, salt stores, victuals and fruit (grocery wares excepted)." Norden seems to have been a believer in the theory that the place took its name from Belin or Bellyn, an ancient British king.

The Custom House here represented was built in Eliza-

¹ A full description of Sir John de Poultney and his two London houses is given in a paper by Philip Norman, Treasurer of the Society of Antiquarians (1900).—*Archæologia*, lvii. 257.

beth's reign, and superseded a previous building which had been erected in 1385.¹ Three Custom houses have since been built on the same site.

Galley Key is said to have been so called, because the galleys unloaded and landed their merchandise here, but Stow says that no galleys landed here "in memorie of men living." The place was at one time inhabited by foreigners, who passed among themselves silver coins of Genoa, called galley half-pence, and thus acted illegally. Another name of this part was Petty-Wales, given to it, according to Stow, on account of the residence there of the princes of Wales when they came to London.

The Tower, with its postern on Tower Hill, and Traitor's Gate on the Thames, is clearly defined.

The hospital of *St. Katherine's* fills up the extreme eastern limit of the map. Three years after Norden had published the result of his and Van den Keere's work, Queen Elizabeth appointed Sir Julius Caesar Master. In 1825 the hospital was removed to the Regent's Park, and a spot of ground which was chosen for the purpose by Matilda, wife of King Stephen, and was associated with the memories of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., and Philippa, Queen of Edward III., was denuded of all that gave it interest. It now forms a part of the St. Katherine Docks.

Having noticed some of the chief features of the map and the names marked upon it, we will now take the references at the foot in the order in which they stand, although it is not easy to make out the principle upon which the letters and numbers are arranged.

a Bishopsgate Street within the walls extends from the gate to the church of St. Martin Outwich, which is marked just below the letter *a*. Here was, as Stow tells us, "a fair well with two buckets," and the church itself was sometimes called "St. Martin's with the well and two buckets." In the

¹ This building and its predecessor are associated with the memory of the poet Chaucer, whose daily work for about twelve years was performed there (June, 1374, to December, 1386).

yard of the Bull Inn in Bishopsgate Street plays were acted by Tarlton and other early actors. Anthony Bacon (the brother of Francis) lived near the Bull, and his mother feared that the plays and interludes acted there would corrupt his servants. The road outside the gate which led to Shoreditch had not at this time been much built upon.

b The Papey, according to Stow, was the house of a brotherhood of St. Charity and St. John the Evangelist, "for poor impotent priests," which was founded close to the wall and a little to the east of Bishopsgate, in 1430. The fraternity was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI., and in Elizabeth's reign Sir Francis Walsingham lived in the house before he went to Seething Lane.

c All-hallows in the wall, which stood to the west of Bishopsgate, was one of the few churches which escaped the Fire. In 1764 it was pulled down and the present church erected in its place.

d S. Taphyus is meant for the church of St. Alphage,¹ London Wall, situated in the east of Cripplegate. It was a part of the priory or hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, founded in 1332 by W. Elsing. The present church was erected on the site of the old one in 1777.

e Silver Street, just below Cripplegate, was so called, Stow thinks, on account of the silversmiths that dwelt there. Ben Jonson calls it "thé region of money, a good seat for an usurer" ("The Staple of News").

f Aldermanbury runs down to the thoroughfare above Cheapside, which is unmarked in the map, but consisted of Lad Lane and Cateaton Street (now Gresham Street).

g Barbican. In this street originally stood the watch-tower or outpost of Cripplegate. At the east end of the street is a x like the letter t, which is intended to represent the red

¹ This addition of an initial T, obtained from the final t of Saint, is an example of the rule followed in Towley, Tantony, etc., but the change of *age* into *yns* seemed a difficulty until Professor Hales found in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle a reference to "Seynt Alfin's body" (ed. Hearne, repr. 1810, p. 319).

cross in Red Cross Street. After the date of the map the Barbican gained interest for us by becoming the residence of Sir Henry Spelman and of Milton. The street that leads up to the north, immediately above the \times , is Golden Lane, to the east of which the Fortune Theatre was built by Henslow and Alley in 1599-1600.

h Aldersgate Street leads up north from the gate to Barbican, two doors from which was the Bell, the inn that John Taylor the Water-poet started from on his pennyless pilgrimage to Scotland, in 1618.

In this street died the Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother."

i Charterhouse, above West Smithfield, was at this time in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, to whom it was given by Elizabeth. The Queen stayed here in 1558, and James I. in 1603. In 1611 Lord Suffolk sold the old monastery to Thomas Sutton, who founded what Fuller called the "masterpiece of Protestant English charity."

k Holborn Conduit, by Snow Hill, was first built in 1498, and repaired by William Lamb in 1577, the memory of whose good work still lives in Lamb's Conduit Street, built on the site of the fields where Lamb collected his waters and made a reservoir to feed this conduit

l Chancery Lane, opposite Gray's Inn gate, according to Stow, was originally called New Street. In the very year that Norden made his map Thomas Wentworth, afterwards the great Earl of Strafford, was born in this lane.

m Temple Bar, near the western limit of the map, was something more than a mere barrier even at this period. It appears to have been a wooden erection with gates; and when Queen Elizabeth went to St. Paul's to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada the waits of the city were placed "over the gate of the Temple bar."

n Holborn was well thought of on account of the freshness and salubrity of the air. John Gerard (Burghley's gardener for twenty years) was living here in 1597, when he published the first edition of his "Herbal," which he dates "from my

house in Holborn within the suburbs of London." This house and the garden attached appear to have been situated on the south side of the road, and were probably at the corner of Fetter Lane. Nearly opposite St. Andrew's Church Ely Place, with its celebrated garden of forty acres, is marked. Two years before the date of this map Sir Christopher Hatton died in the house. When Elizabeth made the Bishop of Ely give up his palace to her favourite, the Bishop reserved to himself the right of gathering twenty bushels of roses out of the garden yearly. Holinshed reports that Richard of Gloucester asked a former Bishop for some strawberries from his garden, and Shakspeare adopts the passage in his "Richard III." Hatton Garden now marks the position of the place, and Hatton Wall the northern limit of the garden. Nearly opposite to Gray's Inn Lane, and where Southampton Buildings are now, stood Southampton House, the town mansion of the Wriothesley family for more than a century. It was given to Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, first Earl of Southampton, in Edward VI.'s reign, who died here in 1550, and was pulled down by the fourth Earl of Southampton (son of Shakspeare's Earl) about 1652, when he built his new house on the north side of Bloomsbury Square, which was afterwards known as Bedford House.

o Gray's Inn Lane leads up north from Holborn, and the upper portion of the thoroughfare is called "the way to Hampstead."

p St. Andrew's, Holborn, was an old church which contained monuments of Thomas, Lord Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, referred to above, who was buried in 1550, and Ralph Rokeby, one of the masters of St. Katherine's, who died in 1596. The present church stands on the site of the old one.

q Newgate was first erected, according to Stow, about the reign of Henry I. or Stephen.

r St. John's, Clerkenwell, the little triangular spot to the west of the Charterhouse, is hardly to be recognized under the form of "S. Jones." A great part of the old priory church

of St. John of Jerusalem was destroyed in the reign of Edward VI., and the stones used in the building of Somerset House. The office of the Revels was held here after the master of the Revels left Blackfriars and before he removed to St. Peter's Hill, Doctors' Commons, and here the court plays were rehearsed.

s St. Nicholas Shambles, the church between *s* and *t*, was so named from the shambles or stalls of the butchers which stood in the street that led from Newgate to Cheapside.

t Cheapside is chiefly interesting as a Shaksperian locality from the Mermaid Tavern being situated in it. This world-renowned house is sometimes described as in Bread Street, and at other times in Friday Street, and also in Cheapside. We are thus able to fix its exact position. To the left of the eastern letter *t* on the map is Bow Church, next which, on the west, is Bread Street, then a block of houses, then Friday Street. It was in this block that the Mermaid was situated, and there appear to have been entrances from each street. What makes this fact still more certain is the circumstance that a haberdasher in Cheapside living "twixt Wood Street and Milk Street"¹ described himself as "over against the Mermaid Tavern in Cheapside." These two streets, on the north side of the main thoroughfare, are shown on the map, but their names are not marked. The cross that succeeded the Eleanor cross is figured at the end of Friday Street close by the Mermaid, and the Standard opposite Bow Church not far from the eastern *t*. The great conduit stood in the middle of the street near the Poultry, and the little conduit at the other end near Foster Lane, which runs up above the western *t*. William Harrison himself was born in "Cordwainers Street otherwise called Bow Lane," which runs south from the eastern *t*. Howes, the continuer of Stow's *Annales*, says that Cheapside, which was worthily called the "Beauty of London" in his day, "was formerly very meanly furnished on the north side."

¹ Sir Thomas More was born in Milk Street; "the brightest star that ever shone in that *via lactea*," says Fuller.

u Bucklersbury, below the Poultry, is interesting as the residence of Sir Thomas More and the birthplace of Margaret Roper and his other children. It was chiefly inhabited by druggists and grocers, and the smell in the street, "in simple time," helped Falstaff to simile.

w Broad Street, leading up to the wall, had Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, for one of its inhabitants in Elizabeth's reign.

x The Stocks mark the site where the Mansion House was built in 1739, and the Stocks Market, which stood here for several centuries, took its name from them.

y The Exchange had only been opened two and twenty years when this map was made. In 1571 Queen Elizabeth, after dining with Sir Thomas Gresham in Bishopsgate Street, visited the newly erected "Burse," and caused the herald to proclaim it the Royal Exchange, "so to be called from thenceforth and no otherwise."

z Cornhill was called after the corn market that was once held there. Stow reports that he had "seen a quinten set upon Cornehill, by the Leadenhall, where the attendants on the Lords of the merry disports have run and made great pastime."

We now come to the number references, which begin with

2 *Coleman Street*, running up from Cateaton Street to the wall by Moorgate. Justice Clement, in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," lived in this street.

3 *Basinghall Street* is the next turning on the west, and takes its name from Bassings Hall, formerly the residence of the important London family of Bassings in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

4 *Houndsditch*, extending outside the city wall from Bishopsgate to Aldgate, was even at the time of this map notorious for its brokers.

5 *Leadenhall* appears to have been used as a market from time immemorial. It was situated on the south side of the thoroughfare afterwards known as Leadenhall Street.

6 *Gracechurch Street* is here called Gracious Street. Stow

terms it "Grasse Street," and he is nearer the original form, for the name is said to be derived from the herb market that was once held there. Richard Tarlton, the Elizabethan actor, lived at the Saba Tavern in this street, and Bankes exhibited his wonderful horse Marocco at the Cross Keys Inn.

7 *Heneage House* was situated near the London wall, between Bishopsgate and Aldgate, and took its name from Thomas Heneage, and his son Sir Thomas, who was step-father to Shakspeare's Lord Southampton. Bevis Marks shows the site.

8 *Fenchurch Street*, which extends from Gracechurch Street to Aldgate (called here Fanchurche), has an Elizabethan interest on account of the dinner of pork and peas which the Queen ate at the King's Head in this street after her release from the Tower in 1554.

9 *Mark Lane*, running down from Fenchurch Street to Tower Street, is the Marte Lane of Stow. The next street to the east is Seething Lane, where Sir Francis Walsingham lived, and where he died about midnight of the 6th of April, 1590. The Earl of Essex, Walsingham's son-in-law, also had a house here, as well as his mansion on the Thames. On Sunday, Feb. 8, 1601, when he made his rash entry into the city with a following of gallants, the multitude supposed that he and the Queen were made friends, and that he was riding thus triumphantly "unto his home in Seeding Lane." So they cried God save your honour, God bless your honour. Essex soon found that his treasonable purpose was frustrated by the prompt action of those in authority; and dispirited, faint, and deserted by his followers, he hurried as best he could to the Thames in order to escape to Essex House, which he fortified "with full purpose to die in his owne defence."

Essex's son, Robert Devereux, afterwards third Earl of Essex, and the Parliamentary Commander-in-chief, who died in 1646, was baptized at the house of his grandmother, Lady Walsingham, in Seething Lane, on the 22nd of January, 1591.

10 *Mincing Lane* is the next street to the west. It is written Mincheon Lane by Stow, who derives the name from "the Minchuns or nuns of St. Helen's in Bishopsgate Street."

11 *St. Paul's* was so severely injured in 1561 that it was necessary to take the steeple down, and a new one was never built. The fine old cathedral is here figured with its low tower only. St. Paul's Churchyard before the Fire was chiefly inhabited by booksellers, and several of the early editions of Shakspeare's poems and plays were published here. "Venus and Adonis," 1593, was to be sold at the White Greyhound, where also J. Harrison published "The Rape of Lucrece," 1594. The first edition of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" appeared at the Flower de Luce and Crown, kept by A. Johnson; the first edition of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Green Dragon, by T. Heyes; the first editions of "Richard II.," "Richard III.," and first part of "Henry IV." at the Angel, by A. Wise; the first edition of "Troilus and Cressida" at the Spread Eagle over against the great north door of Paul's, by R. Bonian and H. Whalley; the first edition of "Lear" at the Pied Bull, by N. Butter; and the first known edition of "Titus Andronicus" at the Gun, near the little north door of Paul's, by E. White. M. Law published several of the quartos at the Fox.

12 *Eastcheap* was chiefly occupied by butchers, tavern-keepers, and cooks. The "Boar's Head," immortalized by Shakspeare as the chosen resort of Jack Falstaff and his roystering companions, was situated in the Great Eastcheap, and has been described as near the London stone which is marked 17 in this map. It did in fact stand about the spot now occupied by the statue of William IV.

13 *Fleet Street* is marked as a wide thoroughfare with the old church of St. Bride's (above Bridewell) standing out in the road.

14 *Fetter Lane* is called Fewter Lane by Stow, who derives the name from the fewters or idle people that hung

about it at one time. The Fleet Street and Holborn ends of the lane were both used as places of public execution.

15 *St. Dunstan's in the West*, close by Temple Bar, has its name sadly maltreated in the map. It is probable that the Dutch engraver could not read Norden's writing, for no Englishman would have written "Dunshous." Under the dial of the old projecting clock was the shop of John Smethwick, the publisher of the 1609 edition of "Romeo and Juliet" and of several editions of "Hamlet."

16 *Thames Street* was the same long thoroughfare that it is now. In that part of the street just above the *Stilliarde*, John Chaucer, vintner and father of the poet, had his tavern or wine-shop, and there Geoffrey probably gathered some of the materials for those pictures of life and character he afterwards bestowed upon the world.

17 *London Stone*, then on the south side of Cannon Street, near the west end of Eastcheap, is introduced in the second part of "Henry VI." (act iv. sc. 6), where Jack Cade is made to strike the stone and assert his lordship of the city. The incident is taken from Holinshed, and shows the strength of the old tradition that the British kings took their oaths on the stone at their accession. Until they had done so they were looked upon as only kings presumptive. The stone has twice been removed since the date of this map.

18 *Old Bailey*, outside Newgate, was the birthplace of the greatest of our old antiquaries, William Camden, born May 2, 1551.

19 *Clerkenwell* was situated at the extreme north-western limit of the city at the time this map was made. This place was famous for its plays in early times. Clerkenwell takes its name from the well near which the parish clerks of London assembled yearly "to play some large history of Holy Scripture." Skinner's Well close by was so called because the Skinners of London also performed miracle plays there each year. In 1390 the clerks acted a play at Skinner's Well which lasted three days, and in 1409 one on the creation of the world, which lasted eight days. The King

(Richard II.) and Queen with their court attended the first, and "most part of the nobles and gentles in England" were spectators at the latter.

20 *Winchester House*, the town residence of the Bishops of Winchester for several centuries, is clearly shown in the map, with its handsome gardens situated near the church of St. Mary Overies (or St. Saviour's). Stow describes it as "a very fair house, well repaired, with a large wharf and landing place called the Bishop of Winchester's stairs." About forty years before 1593, Bishop Gardiner was living here in great state.

21 *Battle Bridge*, Southwark, does not take its name from any military engagement, but from its nearness to the Abbot of Battle's Inn, or London residence.

22 *Bermondsey Street* led down to the site of the old priory of Bermondsey which was beyond the limits of our map.

Norden's own words in concluding his description of the city will not be out of place here: "It [London] is most sweetely scituate upon the Thamis, served with all kind of necessaries most commodiouslie. The aire is healthfull, it is populous, rich and beautiful; be it also faithfull, loving and faithfull."

From this map we may learn to understand the outline of the city in which Shakspeare dwelt for some years, and the position of the places he visited; but for glimpses of the life that was lived in these narrow streets and open spaces we must seek elsewhere.

PEPYS'S LONDON COLLECTION.

BY the courtesy of the Librarian of the Pepysian Library at Cambridge, my friend, Mr. Alfred Powell, and I, were allowed to look over this interesting topographical collection. It is bound up in two large volumes, the first containing maps and views of London, Westminster, Hampton Court, Greenwich Palace, etc.; and the other, for the most part, Pageants, Coronations, Costumes, Street Cries, Signs, etc.

With my friend's help, in the two hours at our disposal, I tried to note the most interesting drawings and engravings of those which were to me otherwise unknown, and a few others.

Engraved Plans, Views, etc.

1. A coarse line woodcut view of London from St. Katherine's to Westminster Stairs, of early style, very well executed: part of right margin lost, $15 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches: CIVITAS LONDINUM on a ribbon on the sky: title above, "The City of London as it was before the burning of St. Pauls Ste[eple]." There is a small London coat of arms and a table of references to letters in the view; all lettering is in Roman type.

This is a "bird's eye" view rather than a map; it is in better style than the so-called Aggas; well composed and well engraved in simple outline, and altogether a very pretty picture of mediaeval London. It was published, as the title shows, *after* the burning of St. Paul's steeple, but from the style of the lettering I should not think immediately after. In any case it can hardly be later than 1600, and may have been executed from some drawing made before 1561; doubtless there is enough internal evidence to settle this point.

Can it be the "Card of London" entered at Stationers' Hall, in 1562?

2. There is a good copy of the plan of London made directly after the fire by John Leake and others (Crace Maps, 50); also one by John Sellars, similar as to the city, but smaller, and taking in Westminster and Southwark.

Another by Jacobo de la Feuille, Amsterdam, somewhat similar to last, but after rebuilding of the city, and showing more of lands south to Kennington.

3. Engraved plan of lands by "Wall or Wapping marsh" "the land that was in 1683 claimed by the Lady Ivy and is seven acres of land in which the mill ponds and ditches did all over dispersedly lie," etc. etc., dated 1683-4.

4. Long engraved view of Cheapside, with cross and procession "*Entre Royalle de la Rayne Mère*" etc. etc. This is well known in reproductions.

5. Unique (?) engraved view of "Cripplegate," (?) dated 1688. View of a mediaeval gate unaltered, with three statues in niches—one in centre and two on side towers; above machicolations and battlements. See note at end.

6. Unique (?) woodcut view of Newgate at bottom of broadside referring to "King William's blessed deliverance and England's joyful preservation." This shows the gate as altered and repaired in 1630 and 1672.

7. Scarce engraved view of Newgate in similar state, from "Herba Parietis," a late seventeenth-century book.

8. Funeral of Sir P. Sidney in St. Paul's, 1587, engraved interior of choir, but so crude that nothing but the east window resembles the building as it was.

9. Several engravings of the Royal Exchange, one of plan showing marble floor and stations for different nations, scarce or unique.

10. Fine set of temporary triumphal gateways; also several pageants, coronation ceremonies, etc.

11. Remarkable set of London signs, temp. Charles II., two or three dozen large and well drawn early signs, such as Tudor Rose; White Hart of Richard II.; The Maiden's

Head of the Mercers; The Fountain, very pretty; The Boar's Head, same as in Guildhall Museum; The King's Head; Charles II., etc., etc. Probably engraved by Hollar.

12. Very interesting sets of London Cries. Twenty-eight woodcuts in one series, and others. "Have you any work for a Tinker, work for a Tinker": "I have fresh cheese and creame," etc., etc.

13. Good copy of so-called "Aggas's map" of London, framed.

Drawings.

14. The celebrated drawing of London Bridge on vellum, published by the Shakespeare Society.

15. Small sketch by Hollar, London from Southwark. $7 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

16. Drawing by Hollar, London from Milford Stairs. $9 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

17. Four pretty drawings by Hollar, but very faint, of Suffolk House: York House: Old Durham House, Salisbury House, and Worcester House: Somerset House, each 6×2 in.

18. Drawing of St. Pancras Church, "commonly called the mother of St. Paul's," by Hollar. About 6×6 in.

19. Good drawing of Whitehall by Hollar (?) showing Banquet House and King's Gate. $13 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

20. Sketch of North front of Westminster Abbey, by Hollar, showing nave with houses built in front of it. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in.

21. Sketch of West end of the same showing churchyard wall with arched gates to it.

22. Very fine drawing by Hollar of Hampton Court Palace. Formerly 2 ft. 2. in. long \times 4 in. wide, now cut in two. Another view with new buildings.

23. Drawing of London-stone cased in stonework as at present.

24. Drawing of Cheap cross, poor.

25. Drawing said to be Charing Cross, but a mere stone stump on steps.

26. Drawing of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, showing tower flanked by gables, poor.

27. Large drawing of triangular gallows at Tyburn.

28. Valuable and extensive early set of Swan-marks with owner's names, date about 1300, on vellum.

NOTE.—"Cripplegate," No. 5 above, is so described in the list of contents, not on the print itself. It is an untouched late Gothic structure, and is I believe, in fact, Bishopsgate. Mr. Powell and I took tracings of Nos. 5, 6, 18 and 20, and I hope to return to the subject again in a general account of the city gates.

Dec. 8, 1903.

W. R. LETHABY.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON

BY F. G. HILTON PRICE, DIR. S. A.


PREVIOUS to the year 1762, all houses in London, as well as elsewhere, were known by signs which were either hung out in front of the shops, or, as was the case after the Great Fire, many were carved in stone and built into the front of the houses. Before the Great Fire, the signs must have been even more numerous than they were afterwards, and more inconvenient in consequence of the narrowness of the streets and lanes, and also by reason of the pent houses.

Having for some years past collected the records of the signs of Old London from every available source that has occurred to me, and having published the "Signs of Old Lombard Street," "The Strand," and "Fleet Street," it is now my intention to continue the same by beginning with Ludgate and its side streets, proceeding eastwards to St. Paul's Churchyard, Paternoster Row, Cheapside, and its streets and lanes, and so on to all the streets of London, giving lists of all the signs of the various houses collected, together with any notes that may have been met with concerning them up to, and about 1762, when the old signs were removed, and numbers adopted.

It is likewise proposed, where it is practicable, to give illustrations of the signs as they appear upon the respective tradesmen's shop bills.

At the eastern end of Fleet Street ran the Fleet Ditch or Fleet River, which had its rise in Hampstead, and flowed

London 17




Bought of William Garsed
Master of the Seven on Ludgate Hill.

SEE P. 71.

Just Imported,

A fresh Parcel at **THOMAS WINSTONE'S,**
 At the BLACK BOY and COMB n:
 Door to the Pastry-Cook's on Ludgate-hill, is
 Just arriv'd a Quantity of the following Com-
 modities, viz. Right French Hungary Water, at
 1 s. 3 d. each large, Half-pint Flint Bottle; fine
 Florence Oyl, at 2 s. per Flask; right Orange
 Flower Water at 1 s. 6 d. per Flask; Barbadoes
 Citron Water at 14 s. per Quart; and all Sorts of
 Leghorn, and Silk Hats for Ladies. And to
 prevent being imposed upon by Counterfeits, the Black Boy and Comb
 with THOMAS WINSTONE is pasted on each Bottle and Box.
 N B At the said Place is sold right French Brandy and Ja-
 maica Rum at reasonable Rates



SEE P. 74.

London May 15 1766

*Bought of John Thompson and Thomas
 Jonyus, at the Blackmoors Head on
 Ludgate Hill*

16	Black and 10 th Rich m ^{rs} Damask	14	11	04
	Black and 10 th Rich Italian m ^{rs}	7	6	03
	London May 16 th		54	

*Received of the Lady Carter
 the sum of Ten Shillings for the
 purchase of the Black and 10th Rich m^{rs}*

SEE P. 74.

down to Holborn, at the bottom of which hill it joined with the waters of the Old Bourne, which rose in Holborn, and the river then flowed down the line of road now known as Farringdon Street, into the Thames. It has long since been diverted into the sewers. Much could be written upon this subject, but it is not our present intention to enlarge upon it. Upon the eastern bank of this ditch stood the Fleet prison, which was abolished, and taken down in 1846. It had been a prison for centuries, where the victims of the Star Chamber were incarcerated; after its abolition the prison was used for debtors only.

Here commenced Ludgate Hill, which continued eastwards as far as Ludgate, which gate stood upon the west side of St. Martin's Church, between the church and the London Coffee House. It was one of the principal gates of the City, and tradition states that it was built by the British King Lud, about 66 B.C. ! The gate was used as a prison for debtors. It was taken down in 1760.

As it is impossible to state the order in which the various signs came, they will, therefore, be recorded alphabetically.

The numbers of the houses attached to the signs are those given to the houses about 1763, when the signs were removed and the street first numbered.

LUDGATE HILL

ACORN. BELLE SAUVAGE YARD.

1760. William Garsed, haberdasher.

1716. Laurence Harwood, watchmaker and pawnbroker.

ATLAS. NEAR FLEET BRIDGE.

1672. Mentioned.

1684. Joseph Moxon. Hydrographer to the King.

BELL ON THE HOOP, OR BELL SAVAGE.

1452. From the following document, one may understand

that the original sign or name of this house was Savage's Inn, or otherwise, the Bell on the Hoop:

"To all true Christian people to whom this present writing shall come: John Frenssh, eldest son of John Frenssh, gentleman, late citizen and goldsmith of London, sends greeting in our Lord. Know ye that I have given, granted, and by this my present writing confirmed to Joan Frenssh, widow, my mother, all that tenement or inn, with its appurtenances, called Savage's Inn, otherwise called the Bell on the Hoop, in the Parish of St. Bride, in Fleet Street, London, to have & to hold the aforesaid tenement or inn, with its appurtenances, to the said Joan, for the term of her life, without impeachment of waste. In witness whereof" &c. (here follow the names of six witnesses). "Dated at London the 5th. day of February, in the thirty-first year of the reign of King Henry VI. after the conquest," i.e. 1452.—*Clause Roll*, 31 *Henry VI.*

BELL SAVAGE, OR BELLE SAUVAGE.

1648. The landlord issued a token.

1672. He issued another; it bears an Indian woman holding a bow and arrow.

BELL SAUVAGE INN.

1676. "An Ancient Inn, called the Bell Sauvage Inn, Situate on Ludgate Hill, London, consisting of about 40 rooms, with good Cellarage and stabling for about 100 Horses, and other good accomodations, is to be let at a yearly rent, or the Lease thereof to be Sold, with or without the goods in the House. Inquire at the said Inn, or of Mr. Francis Griffith, a Scrivener in Newgate Street, near Newgate, and you may be fully informed."—*Lon. Gaz.*, 15 *Feb.*, 1676.

BELL SAVAGE INN.

1683. Christopher Whisker. "A very strange beast called a Rhynoceros lately brought from the West Indies being the first that ever was in England is daily to be seen at the Bell & Savage Inn from 9 oClock in the

morning till eight at night."—*Lon. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 1684.

1721. Sam. Briscoe, bookseller.

1731. "The Water Waggon return from the Bell Savage Inn, on Ludgate Hill, every Monday morning at six o'clock, to Holt, Bath and Bristol, and carry goods and passengers at reasonable rates."

BELL INN. BELLE SAVAGE YARD.

1744. Richard Smith gave notice that a handsome Glass coach and six able horses would set out from that Inn for Doncaster.

BELL SAVAGE.

1749. Coach left here on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays in the summer, and Mondays and Thursdays in the Winter for Cirencester. Also calls at the White Bear, Piccadilly.

1749. Carrier left here on Mondays for Portsmouth, Salisbury. Thursdays, Gosport.

Coach left Mondays and Fridays, Tunbridge. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Chertsey, Newbury. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Bath, Winchester, Bristol. Tuesdays and Fridays, Ockingham.

1762. "Print Shop," corner of Belle Sauvage Yard. N. Hart.

BELLE SAUVAGE.

1815. "Up the yard of this Inn, on one side, is the *Bell Tavern* and on the other, the *Belle Sauvage Tavern*. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Edwards, the respective landlords, vie with each other in exhibiting a well stocked larder. Both are well attended by travellers from many parts of the kingdom, and perhaps, the better attended by some persons not travellers, because both houses have the convenience of being within the rules of the Fleet Prison. Persons who are obliged to take up their residence within those precincts, called rules of the Fleet, are themselves dignified by the title rulers; not because

they rule, but because they are ruled. The old sign of a Savage with a bell in its hand, is very properly pulled down; but the proper sign of a beautiful wild nymph, has not hitherto been substituted. Numbers however of nymphs of that description, do nightly haunt the purlieus of Ludgate Hill."—1815, *The Epicure's Almanack*.

The old inn was taken down in 1873, and the extensive printing works of Cassell, Petter and Galpin, were built upon the site.

BIBLE.

1655. A bookseller's.

BIBLE AND SUN.

1750. Richard Ware, bookseller.

1761. Catherine and Richard Ware, booksellers.

1766. Richard Ware. In 1725 he was at the same sign in Amen Corner.

BLACK BOY AND COMB. LUDGATE HILL.

1664-1728. Mentioned.

1731. Thomas Winstone.

1744. Mr. Underwood advertised his Hungary Waters.

BLACK DOG. COCK ALLEY.

Henry Morice issued a penny token in 17th century. It was on the South side of Ludgate Hill, a house frequented by the dramatists and players of the Blackfriars Theatre. The site of the theatre is now occupied by the back premises of Apothecaries' Hall.

BLACKMOOR'S HEAD.

1705. John Tonstall, mercer.

1709. John Thompson and Thomas Jenyns, haberdashers.

BLACK LYON.

1677. Mr. Smith Advertised for a little white bitch lost.

1681. Paul Cowdesley.

1704. "The shop at the Black Lion on Ludgate Hill is to be let. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Guybon at the Outropers

Grub-Street Journal
4th Decr 1784

London Punch-house, Ludgate-Hill,
Three Punch-Bowls on Iron Pedestals before
the Door.

(This House I opened solely for the better
accommodating all Gentlemen who are
Lovers of PUNCH, and was the first
who undertook the making and selling
of it in this Manner, and am the on-
ly one whose sole Business it is, no o-
ther Liquor being therein sold)

WHere, to the greatest
Perfection, the best old Batavia,
Arrack, Jamaica Rum, and French
Brandy are made into PUNCH, viz.
a Quart of Arrack made into Punch
for 6 s. a Quart of Rum or Brandy for
4 s. and so in proportion to half a
Quartern for 3 d. (before which the pr.
of a Quart of Arrack made into Punch
was 8 s. a Quart of Rum or Brandy 6 s.
and seldom less than a Bowl of 1 s. 6 d.
to be had.) And that the Fairness of
this undertaking may appear to every
one, the Sherbet is always brought by
itself, and the Brandy, Rum, or Arrack
in the Measure, by which Means there
can be no imposition either in Quality
or Quantity. For proof whereof, and for the perfection to
which it is made, I appeal to all Gentlemen who have done
me the Honour to call at my House.

JAMES ASHLEY.

N. B. Brandy, Rum, and Arrack sold, neat as imported, by
Wholesale.

Note, A very sober Man about 40, qualified for teaching
French, English, Writing and Arithmetick, is desirous to serve
in some Family in or near London. He will be well recom-
mended, and Notice may be had of him at the said LONDON
PUNCH House.

Office at the Royal Exchange." *Lon. Gaz.*, June 15th, 1704.

BLACK LYON AND SEVEN STARS.

1718. Thomas Blackall and Francis Ives, mercers, removed from the "Seven Stars."

1744. Mr. White.

BUTTONS. NEAR LUDGATE.

1683. "Richard Maundrel and John Williams. Patentees of hollow pewter, block tin and hard mettles buttons."

CABINET.

1721. "At the Hungary Water Ware-House, at Mrs. Eades's at the Cabinet on Ludgate Hill, Is sold true French Hungary Water, at 15d each large half pint bottle, where Merchant Perfumers, and others may be supplied."

1752. Mrs. Underwood was here.

COCK. FACING THE OLD BAILEY.

1705. Richard Joyce.

"Joyce sells rare beer." *A Vade Mecum for Malt worms.*

"The written Postscript so often recommended in this Paper in continued with good success such as are not furnished with it may direct to Richard Joyce at The Cock on Ludgate Hill and they shall have an answer from the writer of the Postscript."—*The Post Man*, April 5th 1705.

1735. T. Boseman, bookseller.

1744. Mr. Gravestock was here.

CROSS KEYS. NEAR FLEET BRIDGE.

1694. Marmaduke Brown, stationer.

CROWN TAVERN.

1706. Mentioned.

1710. Mr. Willis.

1738. Charles Price.

Francis Say, upholsterer and cabinet maker, lived next door to this tavern about 1745.

CROWN AND CANISTER. OPPOSITE LONDON PUNCH HOUSE. No 47.

1760. "Edward Clarke sells all sorts of fine teas, China and

glass Cut and Flower'd, as well as plain. Likewise India Fans and Lacquer'd ware &c., &c."

1771. "John Peck grocer and tea dealer at the Crown N^o 47 Ludgate Hill."

DISTILLERS' ARMS.

1666. Henry Young, a distiller, issued a token from here.

DOLPHIN ALEHOUSE. DOLPHIN COURT.

1745. Mentioned.

DOG'S HEAD IN THE POT.

1622. Slingsby.

EAGLE AND CHILD.

1705. William Vere, mercer.

1725. In the "British Journal" of 27 March, is the following notice:

"The latter end of last week, a youth, that was servant at the Eagle and Child on Ludgate Hill, and bore a good character in his low station, having received about five or six pounds wages, was drawn in to play among the sharpers on Tower Hill; where he lost it all. Which misfortune disorder'd the young man in his senses, or, as it is commonly express'd, turn'd his brain, so that last Sunday he went home to his Father's house and hanged himself."

FAME. 4TH HOUSE BELOW THE BELL SAVAGE INN.

1754-1756. Mr. Pittan, who advertised a quack medicine at 3s. a bottle for the cure of many disorders.

FAN WAREHOUSE. No. 45.

1767. Clarke sold his incomparable liquid for the Hair.

THE FEATHER.


1753. Mrs. Passavante's. Toy Shop.

FLEECE. CORNER OF OLD BAILEY. No. 28.

1766. The sign is affixed against the house, a hosiery shop.

FOUNTAIN TAVERN.

1744. "Being completely finish'd, well fitted up and pleasantly situated is now open'd with the best of wines and other accommodations, Brandy, Rum, or Arrack Punch

Mr. Hicks London Dec^r 1748

Bought of James Gusthart,
at the Golden Anchor, opposite y^e Crown Tavern,
on Ludgate Hill. & Maker of Gold and Silver
Lace, Trimmings, Buttons, Thread, &c. Likewise
Silk, or Small Trimmings of all Sorts.

SEE P. 77.

Mr. Bennett London Aug

Bought of Tho. B
at the Golden Lyon on
LUDGATE HILL
in the 2^d Stairs forward
72 yds of Yellow m^o b^o paper 26 in
put upon Linen with Border to D.
in the back Room 2^d Stairs
To 64 yds of green Spring on Cloth wth 1

SEE P. 78.

in any quantities, by gentlemen. Y^r most humble and ob^t Servant Roger Griffin."—*Public Advertiser*, 8 May,

1744.

1766. Mr. Pottinger was advertised to lecture on "Heads."

FLYING SALMON. No. 32.

1749. Alderman Pickett, jeweller, then Pickett and Rundell, and Rundell and Bridge, Jewellers to the King. *See* Golden Salmon.

GEORGE AND VULTURE TAVERN.

1688-1697, mentioned.

GOAT, IN GOAT COURT.

1686. Thomas Sowlder.

GOLDEN ANCHOR. NEAR OLD BAILEY.

1744. A lace shop.

1748. James Gusthart, maker of gold and silver laces. trimmings, fringes, threads, buttons, etc.

GOLDEN BALL.

1684. M. Phiney.

1696. Jeremy Pierce.

GOLDEN CROSS.

1744. John George and Edmund Burton, mercers.

GOLDEN CUP. No. 5.

1760? Richard Morson and Benjamin Stephenson, goldsmiths and jewellers. The partnership was dissolved 31 December 1774, and the business continued by Benjamin Stephenson.

GOLDEN FISH. No. 32.

Was the shop of the famous jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, Rundle and Bridge; it was on the north side.

GOLDEN FLEECE. NEAR THE CROWN TAVERN.

1744. A hosier's shop.

GOLDEN HEAD. IN BELL SAVAGE YARD.

1720. Dr. Wright, the first house on the right hand—two green lamps being at the door.

1734. Philip Margas and Co.

1723. William Hall and William Cossens, china men.

GOLDEN HEAD AND KEY. BELLE SAVAGE INN GATEWAY.
1752-1767. Richard Rock, surgeon. A quack doctor, nicknamed "Dumplin Dick."

GOLDEN KEY.

1692. "All sorts of glasses, tables, stands, &c., sold here."

1694. Martin Carter, woollen draper.

GOLDEN LAMB.

1737. John Ravenhill and Jos. Gyfford.

GOLDEN LYON.

1740-1748. Thomas Bromwich, linen-draper and upholsterer.

1716. Richard Bull, druggist.

GOLDEN RING. OVER AGAINST OLD BAILEY.

1686. G. Conyers, bookseller, he published and sold a curious book "A thousand Notable Things."

"I came upon an incident of canine suttee this week in quite a curious way. I bought an old book. It is called 'A Thousand Notable Things,' and bears this imprint: 'London. Printed for *M. Wolton* and *G. Conyers* at the *Three Pigeons* over against the *Inner Temple Gate* in *Fleet Street* and at the *Golden Ring* on *Ludgate Hill* over against the *Old Bayly* 1686.' In this quaint old-world book I found my dog story. I give it in the writer's own words.

"It is credibly reported to me for a very truth that a certain innkeeper in *Ware* died, which had a dog that loved him so well that certain days after he mourned, and sought for his said master without eating of anything; and when he could not find his said master he laid himself among the hot coals in a chimney; who though he was pulled out of the fire yet he went in again and burned himself to death; a rare and strange thing as hath been heard of; I think it is hard to find a sarvent so loving to his Lord as this Dog was to his master.'

"There are some very marvellous recipes and prescriptions in this old book, and again and again medicines are recommended made in the Chinese fashion of

the 'interials' of various animals baked and dried and reduced to powder—e.g., 'The powder of the tooth of a Boar mixed with the oyl of Linseed doth presently cure Squinancy (which is a pain or swelling of the throat).' 'There is no presenter remedy to ease the torment of the Gout than a young whelp cloven into two and the one half laid with the inner side to the grieved place.'

"One more remedy, and I have done. It is a cure for epilepsy. 'Take a Frog and cut her thorow the middle of the back with a knife and take out the liver and fold it in a colewort leaf and burn it in a new earthen pot well closed and give the ashes thereof unto him or her that hath the falling sickness to drink with wine. This was told me as a sure experiment.'

"It is a fascinating little book, but long before I had finished the thousand notable things it contained I raised my eyes to heaven in devout thankfulness that I didn't flourish with my hundred ailments in the days of James II. I should probably have sampled by internal or external application every animal in the Zoological Gardens.

"Oh! Just one little item before I rid you of these notable things for ever. You will remember, if you are middle-aged, or will have heard of if you are young, the famous Rarey, the horse tamer. He used to 'whisper in the ear' of the most unamiable horse, and it became docile. Now in this old book—the 'Enquire Within upon Everything' of the seventeenth century—I came upon a cure for unmanageable horses which may, for all I know, still be practised by horse tamers.

"'Beasts that be stubborn and wild and horses that will wince and kick or otherwise be unruly, will not suffer themselves to be drest or to be shod, if you put into one of their ears a little round flint stone and then hold the ear hard with your hand, it will make them quiet though they be fierce. But if you put into either ear one you shall have them as mild as sheep.'"—*Referee*, April, 1901.

1723. G. Coniers, bookseller, he published a black letter edition of "The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotam."

GOLDEN SALMON. NORTH SIDE. No. 32.

1745. Henry Hurt.

1753. Henry Hurt, goldsmith and jeweller.

1759. Theed and Pickett, goldsmiths and jewellers.

- 1770-1775. Willm. Pickett, goldsmith and jeweller.

- 1780-1840. Rundell and Bridge. In 1811 the partners were:
"Paul Storr, Philip Rundell, Jno. Bridge, Edmund Waller Rundell and Willm. Theed."

GREAT WHEAT-SHEAF.

- 1737.

GREEN CANNISTER AND THREE SUGAR LOAVES.

1750. John Barton. Grocer's shop.

HALF MOON AND STAR.

1734. Richard Walter, mercer.

HAUK AND FEASANT.

- 1658-1659. Mr. Saunders, a woollen draper.

In 1658, John Evelyn writing to Sir Thomas Browne says: "Your letters will infallibly find me by this adresse, 'For M^r John Evelyn at the Hauk and Feasant on Ludgate Hill, London.'" And in April, 1659, we find him, in writing to Robert Boyle, still asking for letters to be addressed to him at "the Hauk and Feasant upon Ludgate Hill, at one M^r Saunders, a woollen draper."
—*Evelyn*, vol. iii. p. 3.

HEN AND CHICKENS.

1687. W. Kirk.

HOLY LAMB.

- 1597-1598. William Holme, Jun^r., bookseller.

INDIAN GOWN. WITHOUT LUDGATE (HILL).

- 1694-1697. Thomas Fielder, a mercer, advertised for a parcel of foul linen that had been lost, 1697.

INDIAN QUEEN.

1687. Mr. Nicols.

1742. Mentioned.

M^{rs} Bennett

London Oct: 3. 1750



Bought of John Barton Grover, at the
Green Cannister & three Sugar Loaves on Ludgate Hill

1. Pick Leaf	7 1/2	10
2. Double No	10 1/2	8
Black Pepper	1	
Yell Pepper	1/4	
Mustard	2	0
Clare	2	
Imaginary	2	
Sama. Pepper	1/4	

SEE P. 80.

M^{rs}



Bennett

Bought of Sheed and Pickett
(Successors to M^r Henry Hart)

At the Golden Salmon, Ludgate Hill

1754

Sept 20

Open Work Garnet-Lochet

23

29 pieces of Garnet at 2 1/2 pence & Whinge

1

Shauld

5

SEE P. 80.



KING'S ARMS.

1705. "George Henshaw. Coffee Tea and Chocolate by Wholesale and retail next The Kings Arms Tavern on Ludgate Hill near the Bridge. Note—you may have the best Chocolate all nut at 3s. a pound and with Sugar 2s. a pound. And very good Bohee Tea at 12s. a pound."

KING'S ARMS TAVERN.

1732. Thomas Woodyer.

"Thomas Woodyer of the King's Arms Tavern on Ludgate Hill was married to Miss Hames of Islington an agreeable young gentlewoman with a handsome fortune."—*Craftsman*, May 20th, 1732.

KING'S ARMS AND PESTLE AND MORTAR. No. 10.

1775. T. Greenough, apothecary.

KING'S HEAD.

1689. James Smith; woollen draper.

1700. John Blofeld, woollen draper.

1703. Lease to be disposed of.

LACE CHAMBER.

1712. Mary Parsons sells all sorts of Flanders Lace, having a great quantity of new Fashion Patterns come over this last Fleet: she bought them in Flanders herself, so will sell great pennyworths by wholesale or retale.

LITTLE BLACKAMOR'S HEAD.

1744. A small genteel apartment to be let.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE. No. 24.

1731. Opened in May 1731 as a Punch house. In front of this house, west of St. Martin's Church, stood Ludgate. The house was kept by the grandfather and the father of John Leech the artist. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it did a very large trade; in point of good wine, good beds and good diet, perhaps it ranked the very first. They took in all the British Newspapers and monthly journals, and at the Bar an excellent pinch of Rowley's British cephalic snuff could be obtained.

It was in this house that the juries who could not agree upon verdicts were locked up for the night.

LONDON PUNCH HOUSE.

1731-1763. James Ashley, two punch bowls on iron pedestals before the door.

LYON AND GUN.

1686. Thomas Taverner, woollen draper.

MAIDENHEAD.

1705. "Next door to Mr. Rapers on Ludgate Hill is a large side of a shop, back shop and back House to let being very fit for any Person that deals in Stuffs and slight things. Such a shop being much wanted on the Hill."
—*Post Man*, Dec. 11th, 1705.

MERMAID TAVERN.

1652. "The Proprietor issued a farthing token."

NAKED BOY.

1705. "John Saunders late apprentice to Mr. Windsor Sands, Mercer at the Naked Boy within Ludgate was sent forth on business by his Master about Whitsuntide last and hath not been heard of since. If any person can give notice to his master or to Mr. Nathaniel Troughton Upholsterer at The Lamb in Cornhill shall receive 40/- Reward."—*Post Man*, 25 Sept., 1705.

OLD DOG TAVERN.

1682-1705. Mr. Allen, the vintner. (*See* "Observator" for 2 August, 1682.)

ORANGE WAREHOUSE.

1753. The Rev. Clendon sold Chemical Elixir Costive Ointment for 5s.

QUEEN'S ARMS TAVERN.

1706. I. Halse advertised for a lost Boy.

"On Thursday a new Lodge of Free Masons was constituted at the Queens Arms Tavern on Ludgate Hill."—*Read's Journal*, May 27, 1732.

QUEEN'S ARMS. OPPOSITE THE CROWN TAVERN.

1741. Byard, mercer. "All sorts of flower'd striped, and plain silks, fine Irish stuffs, with all other mercery goods;



M^{rs} Stacks



Jan^y 17th 1757

Bought of Carr. Abbetsons & Bigge
At the QUEEN'S HEAD in Ludgate Hill, London

SEE P. 83.

M^{rs} Stacks



10. March 1758

B^o of Carr. Abbetson, Bigge, & Pickard.
At the QUEEN'S HEAD on Ludgate Hill LONDON.

SEE P. 83.



SEE P. 83.



SEE P. 85.

with some fine stuffs, scarlet Cloaks, quilted petticoats &c the Person leaving off Trade."

Note. "The House to be lett."—*Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 21, 1741.

In another advertisement it says, "'tis an exceeding good house, and fit for any business."

QUEEN'S HEAD. No. 9.

1696. George Wise, mercer.

1706. John Prudom and Charles Gilbert, mercers.

The Spectator, January 8, 1743, says: "The other day going down Ludgate St several people were gaping at a very splendid sign of Queen Elizabeth, which by far exceeded all the other signs in the Street, the painter having shewn a masterly judgment and the carver and gilder much pomp and splendour. It looked rather like a capital picture in a gallery than a sign in the street."

"Mr Trigge mercer 1744 Queen Elizabeth's Head Ludgt St."

QUEEN'S HEAD.

1751. Carr, Ibbetson & Bigge, haberdashers.

1766. Carr, Ibbetson, Bigge, Pickard & Gibson, haberdashers.

RAINBOW COFFEE HOUSE.

1712. Mentioned.

RING.

1683. Thomas Saunders, silkman.

RISING SUN AND GOLDEN BALL.

1701. William Harris, laceman.

ROSE AND CROWN.

1681. Mr. Hollier.

1710. Edmund Shepheard.

ST. JOHN'S HEAD.

Mentioned in the expenses of Sir John Howard 1464, by Machin in 1559. Among the steward's items of expenses incurred by and disbursed for Sir John Howard are noticed: February 12th, 1464-5. Item, "paid at the Sayn Johns hede, at Lodgate for wyne

X^d." Again, under February 6th, 1466-7, "my mastyr paid fore costes at the tavern at Lodgate, whane my lord of Oxenford soped there,[blank.]" In 1559, Machin mentioned the suicide of "a haberdasher dwelling against the St. Johns head, at Ludgate."

1553. "Ninion Saunders, Vintner. His drawer, Gilbert Pot, was set in the Pillory in Cheape, with both ears nailed and clean cut off for wordes speaking at the time of the proclamation of Lady Jane; at which execution was a trumpet bloune and a herault in his coat of armes redd his offence, in presence of William Garrard, one of the Sheriffs of London. The same day Ninion Saunders was drowned when shooting London Bridge in a whirrie."

1649. The proprieter issued a farthing token.

SALMON AND PEARL.

1753. Mr. Chesson, goldsmith.

SAY'S COFFEE HOUSE.

1698. Mentioned.

SEVEN STARS.

1718. Thomas Blackall and Francis Ives, mercers.

SEVEN STARS AND WOOLPACK. CORNER OF OLD BAILEY.

1744. Charles Salkeld, men's mercer.

SPECTACLE AND TOPSHOP. NEAR FLEET BRIDGE.

1728. Mentioned.

SUN.

1660. Jo. Stephenson, bookseller.

1694. Mr. Warren, mercer.

1737. "This house was for sale at Wills' Coffee House in Cornhill. The remainder of the lease of 21 years from Lady Day 1721, under the yearly rent of 65£. of a house on Ludgate Hill being the sign of the Sun, now in the occupation of Felix Boulton, at £80 a year."

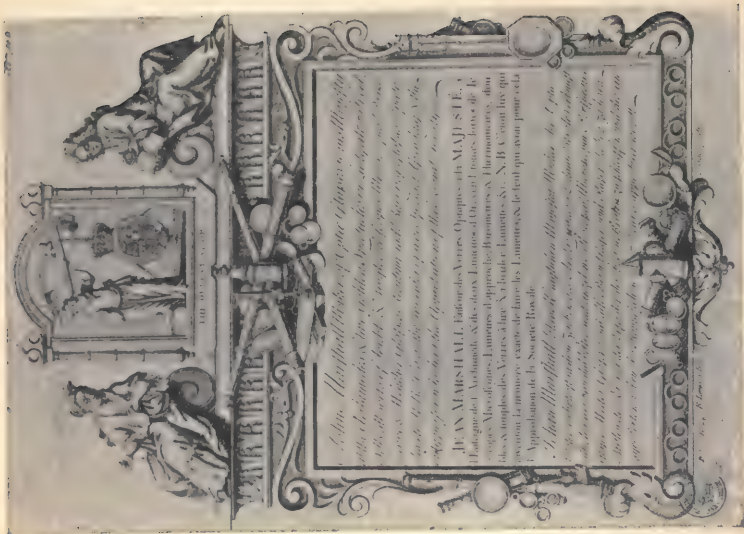
SUN AND RAINBOW.

1660. "Here dwelleth one Richard Bailey, who maketh Oyl Cloth the German way. &c."





John Pritchard
MÉRCEr,
at the Turk's-head, Ludgate Hill
London.



John Haystack Burke of one thousand dollars
for the students here who have been admitted to school
the last year of high school. To be paid in four
years. The money will be used for the purchase of
books and other things that are needed for the school.

Ich habe Mithridat, einen der größten Strategen, welcher die Kunst der Kriegsführung zu einer Wissenschaft gemacht hat, die er auf die besten Weise gelehrt hat, und die er auf die besten Weise gelehrt hat, und die er auf die besten Weise gelehrt hat.

SEE P. 86.

SWAN AND SUN.

1748. Barnard Townsend, milliner and haberdasher.

SWORD AND BUCKLER.

1672-1677. Mr. Colwill.

THREE BLACK LIONS.

1698. Peter Cheshire.

THREE BLUE BALLS.

1763. Pawnbroker's shop.

THREE CHAIRS.

1705. Mr. Sands, haberdasher.

THREE CROWNS.

1675. Mentioned.

1744. George Brett, stationer and printer at the Crowns on Ludgate Hill.

THREE SQUIRRELS ON LUDGATE HILL.

1766. Mr. Garrick.

THREE TUNS TAVERN.

Richard Hawkins issued a half penny token in the middle of the seventeenth century.

THREE TUNS.

1766. Lost from the "necessary" in this house a silver watch.

THREE WHEATSHEAVES.

1737. William Southouse.

TOM'S COFFEE HOUSE.

1706. Mentioned.

TURK'S HEAD.

A Coffee house on Ludgate. Thomas Stroud, the proprietor, issued a penny token.

TURK'S HEAD.

1785. John Pritchard, mercer.

UNICORN.

1650. Richard Lowndes, bookseller.

WHEATSHEAF AND STARS.

1707. John Wyatt.

1712. Lowfield, mercer.

1728. John Mosden and Matthew Hewytt, mercers.

1744. This house was to be let.

LUDGATE STREET

Ludgate Street, which was in early times called Bowyer's Row, commenced immediately within the city gate, and continued up to St. Paul's Churchyard.

On the north side of St. Martin's, and in the south side, in St. Martin's Court, fragments of the Old London Wall are to be seen.

ANGEL AND TEA CHEST.

1766. Brown and Culley, tea dealers. Sale of furniture, partnership dissolved.

ARCHIMEDES AND CROWN.

1697. John Yarwell removed from the "Archimedes" in St. Paul's Churchyard, and put up this sign.

ARCHIMEDES AND TWO GOLDEN SPECTACLES.

1693. John Marshall, optician.

1800. John Marshall, optician.

ARCHIMEDES AND THREE PAIR OF GOLDEN SPECTACLES.

1697. Mentioned.

BIBLE. STATIONERS COURT, LUDGATE, AGAINST STATIONERS' HALL.

1655-1660. George Sawbridge, bookseller.

1685. H. Sawbridge.

1705-1728-1737. Joseph Hazard, bookseller.

Joseph Hazard was described as an undertaker in 1705.

BIBLE AND CROWN. AGAINST STATIONERS' HALL.

1687. Richard Wilde, bookseller.

1745. Baldwin and Jeffries, booksellers.

BIBLE AND ROSE.

1706. W. Hawes, bookseller.

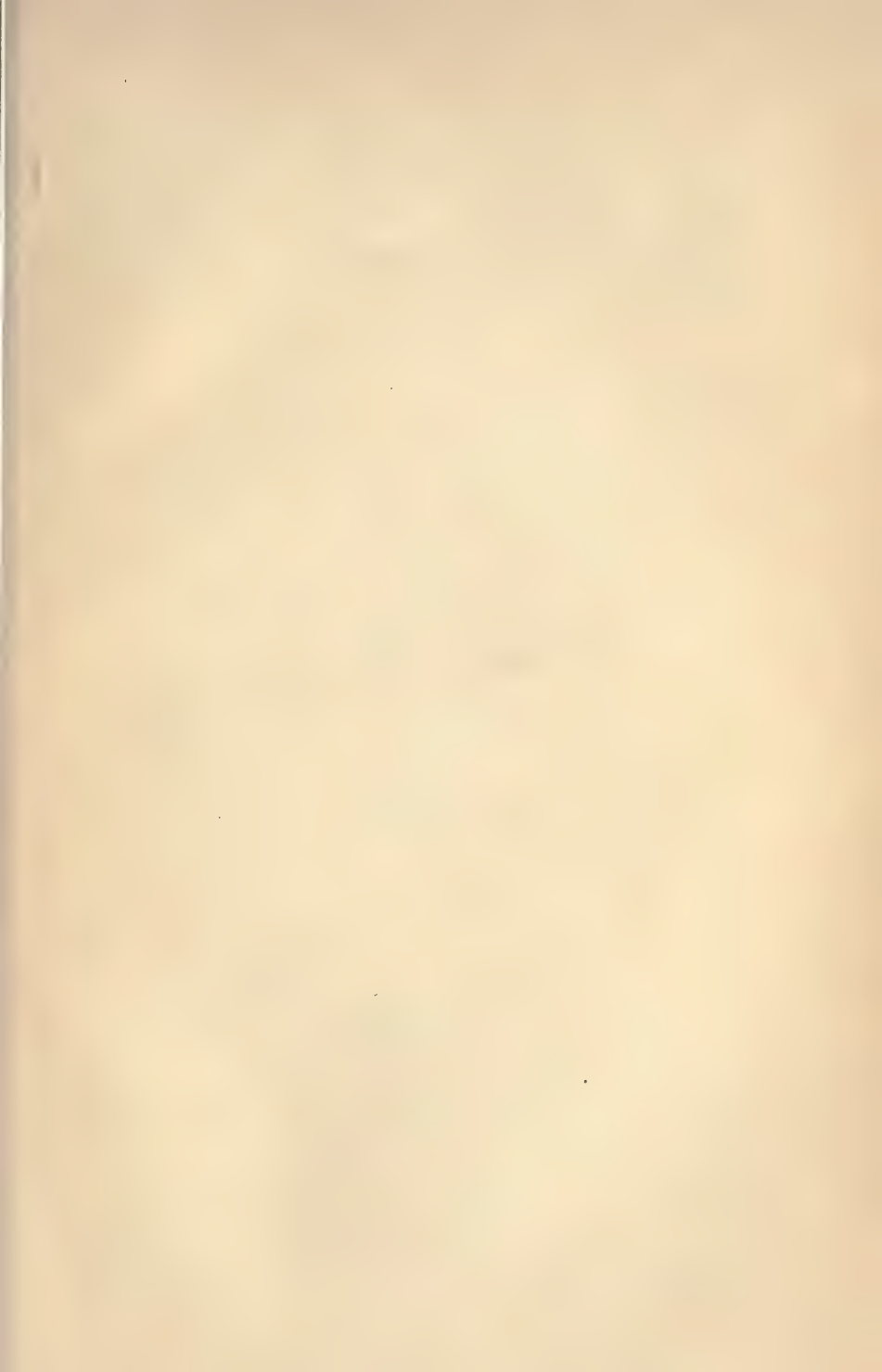
BLACK BALL AND LILLY HEAD. OVER AGAINST LUDGATE CHURCH.


BLACK SPREAD EAGLE.

1698-1712. John Gordon, bracket clockmaker.

BLACK SWAN.

1683. Edward Strettal, grocer.



W. H. Jones Esq. London 11th Nov. 86

Bought of Fowler & Rigby
Printers, 115, Ludgate Street

SEE P. 87.




THE OLDEST SHOP.

HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH,

OPTICIAN,

At the Sign of SIR ISAAC NEWTON and TWO PAIR OF GOLDEN SPECTACLES,
 No. 23, LUDGATE-STREET, near the West End of ST. PAUL'S,
 LONDON.

SEE P. 89.

Wm. Jones Esq.

Bought of Henry Young, Goldsmith.

Jeweller, Hardware & Toy-man.

Little St. Martin's Lane near St. Pauls Ludgate Street

Coins Medals Ancient & Modern, Bought & Sold

N^o. 18.



London

12 June 1779.

SEE P. 92.

BLEW ANCHOR.

1679. Thomas Dawkes, bookseller.

BLEW BORE, also BLUE BOAR.

1681. Morgan.

1683-1692. Michael Foster, woollen draper.

1744. Mr. Wyerdale.

BOY AND WOOLPACK.

1744. Wells and Hartley, mercers.

“Sold a great choice of the right sort of Irish stuffs made in great variety of the most genteel mixtures in the neatest manner.”

CROSS KEYS.

1694-1742. Mr. Hasell.

CROWN. NEXT LUDGATE CHURCH. No. 22.

1681. John Wright.

1689. Samuel Hoole, stationer.

1732-1737-1742. James, John and Paul Knapton, booksellers.

1706. “It was a large empty house where all Gentlemen and Ladies may have places to see the Queen pass to and from St. Pauls.”

1735. October 30, “Yesterday the Prince of Modena accompanied by several persons of quality went to the Crown on Ludgate St. to see the Lord Mayor’s procession to Westminster.”—*The Daily Gazetteer*.

1770. Robert Horsfield, bookseller, successor to Knapton.

CROWN AND SCEPTRE. No. 15.

1737. Robert Vincent, bookseller.

1786. Fowle and Rigby, linendrapers.

DOG TAVERN. NEAR AVE MARIA LANE.

1692. Thomas Allen.

First mentioned in 1608. It was destroyed in the Great Fire, 1666, and was rebuilt in 1671 by Willm. Williams. Henry Paine issued a farthing token.

“In the reign of Elizabeth this tavern was known by the sign of the Queens Arms.’ From 1608 to about 1714 it was called the ‘Old Doge.’ In 1834 it was

known as the 'Sun.'" (See *Notes and Queries*, 8th S. xi, March 13, 1897.)

DOLPHIN TAVERN AND CHOP HOUSE.

"On the South side of Lugate St., a Dolphin, stares one in the face, which invites you up Dolphin Court to the Chop house." About 1815.

"It attracted a great number of customers, especially those belonging to the Fleet Prison. In the winter evenings roasted potatoes were to be had there served up with butter and pepper, at three-pence each."

DUNCIAD.

1749. Dr. Griffiths published the "Monthly Review."

FEATHERS.

1687. Mr. Rayner.

FRYING PAN.

1670. Joseph Sylvester, ironmonger, issued a halfpenny token.
GLOBE.

1664. Thomas Heath, bookseller, issued a halfpenny token.

"Stenography, or the Art of Short-writing made both plain, and easy With Examples and observations. Sold and composed by Tho. Heath Stationer within Ludgate, where you may also have Scriveners Labels."

—*The Newes*, June 20, 1664.

1706. C. Brown was here and advertised in the "Post Man" for a Danish dog lost.

GOLDEN BALL.

1728. Samuel Edwards, mercer.

GOLDEN CROSS. No. 2.

1767. G. Cummings, stationer.

GOLDEN LION.

1744-1754. Jacob Robinson, sold Fine Venetian Black Pomatum for Grey Hair at 1s. 6d. per pot.

1745. "This Day is Published Price 1s. 6d. The Fifth Edition of 'A Sure Guide to Hell' By Belzebul. Sold by B. Bourn at The Golden Lion Ludgate St."

1763. Mr. Kearsly, bookseller, sold his "Essence of Balm of Gilead."

GOLDEN SPECTACLES.

1752. James Ascough, optician.

"There was about 1770, a Ralph Ayscough, goldsmith in this street."

GOLDEN VIOL.

1730. Richard Meares, "Sold Metal Hones for setting razors."

GREAT GEORGE.

1735. Langley, mercer.

"Great variety of curious and fine Gold, Silver and rich Silk Brocades, and other sorts of the most fashionable Mercery Goods.

"*N.B.* M^r. Langley has lett his shop and engag'd to quit it the latter end of this month at farthest."—*London Evening Post*, Aug. 19, 1735.

GREEN BALL.

1655. Thomas Williams, sold his plague mixture here.

GUN.

1690-1702. Charles Broom, bookseller.

In some cases he is described as at the west end of St. Paul's Church Yard. It was probably the corner shop. In 1711, he was at "The Gun" in St. Paul's Church Yard.

HALF MOON.

1734. Richard Walter, mercer.

He removed from this sign to the Half Moon and Star on Ludgate Hill.

HALF MOON AND SEVEN STARS.

1683. Mr. Pierson, confectioner.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S HEAD.

1736. James Mann, optician and instrument maker.

"14 Feb., 1736, a comet was observed from the top of this house at 7.20 to 8."—*Read's Journal*.

1744. Mr. Ascough. In 1752 we find James Ascough at the sign of the "Golden Spectacles" in this street.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON AND TWO PAIR OF GOLDEN SPECTACLES. NEAR THE WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S. No. 23.

1790 (*about*). Henry Shuttleworth, optician. [*See* p. 92.]

KING'S ARMS.

1670. James Collins, bookseller.

KING'S ARMS AND PESTLE AND MORTAR. No. 7.

1757-1774. T. Greenough, apothecary; he moved to 10, Ludgate Hill, 1775. *See also* "Pestle and Mortar."

LAMB AND INK BOTTLE.

1672. Tho. Rooks, bookseller and stationer.

He also sold the best Ink.

LAMB AND RISING SUN. BETWEEN AVE MARY LANE AND STATIONERS CT.

1766. David Court, haberdasher and glover, removed from Leadenhall Street.

LEG. FOUR DOORS FROM ST. PAUL'S.

1766. J. Corneck, hosier.

LE HORSHEUED.

Thomas atte Hay, in 1408, left by his will his brewery called "le Horshued" and shops in Bowyers-rowe (Ludgate Street) with others in Fleet Street to his wife Matilda, with remainder to the Goldsmiths' Company.

The property devised comprised the several messu-ages known as Nos. 7 and 8, Stationers Court, and 36, 37, 38, Ludgate Street.

1369. This house was the property of Geoffrey Bonere, paternostermakere.

LOOKING GLASS.

1687. Henry Iden, cabinet makers.

THE MAHOGANY DOOR. THIRD ABOVE THE CHURCH IN LUDGATE STREET.

1744. "The best Coniac and Jamaica Rum at the lowest Price. If you have no bottles you are to pay 2s. a Dozen for Quarts and 1s. 8d. for Pints, and on their return of the like quantity the money will be returned."
—*Daily Advertiser*, June 19, 1744.

NAKED BOY AND SEVEN STARS.

1671. Thomas Tomson, "known for the Cure of the Rupture, Lodgeth at the Bell in S^t Johns Court by Clerkenwell

and from 9-12 at the Naked Boy, in the Old Bailey Corner by Ludgate and maketh all sorts of trusses very easie and commodious."

1705. William Sherwood.

1714. Matthew Vernon.

NAKED BOY AND WOOLPACK.

1742. Wells and Hartley, mercers. (*Daily Advertiser.*)

OXFORD ARMS TAVERN.

1705. Mr. Bourne.

"The entertainment of Mr. Clinch of Barnet who imitates the Flute, &c., is to be seen this present evening at the Oxford Arms in Ludgate S^t., price 1s."—*The Daily Courant*, Nov. 6, 1705.

PELICAN.

1665. Andrew Hunter issued a halfpenny token.

PESTLE AND MORTAR.

1757. T. Greenough, an apothecary.

PRINCE'S ARMS.

1681. Thomas Simons.

RICH'S PASTRY SHOP.

1815. "On the south side of Ludgate S^t., adjoining the Albion Fire Office, is Rich's famous Pastry shop, where soups, savoury patties and jellies, with ices in season, and pastry of every kind, are constantly supplied in the highest and most inviting condition. Mr. Rich is a considerable dealer in venison and exposes at the proper season some of the finest forest haunches for sale."—*Epicure's Almanack.*

ROSE. NEAR WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1699. Mr. Hawes, bookseller.

1704.

1706. } Jonathan Bowyer, bookseller.

1713. } Jonah Bowyer.

1717.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

1705. W. Beaumont, haberdasher.

ST. PAUL'S HEAD.

1735. Mentioned. (*London Evening Post* 8 April, 1735.)

SAM'S COFFEE HOUSE. WEST END OF PAUL'S.

1684. In 1722, there were two large mulberry trees growing in a little yard in the rear of the house.

SCOTCH-HOLLAND WAREHOUSE.

1742. "The fourth door from Creed Lane and next door to the Indian Queen, are sold all sorts of Scotch-Holland Equal in Colour and superior in wear to the best Dutch Holland at the most reasonable rates by Messrs Strahan & Watson."

STAR. NEAR THE WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1691. Mr. J. Everingham.

1696. Mr. Ashton, woollen draper, announced his intention of leaving off his trade.

Everingham published Sir Josiah Child's "New Discourse on Trade."

STAR AND GARTER. NEAR ST. PAUL'S.

1779. Henry Young, jeweller, hardware and toy-man.

Coins, Medals, Antient and Modern bought and sold.

SEVEN STARS.

1686. Mills, mercer.

1704. John Tunstall, mercer.

1712. J. Prudom, mercer.

1718. Thomas Black and Francis Ives, mercers.

1728. John Mosden and Matthew Hewytt, mercers. In this year they moved to the Wheatsheaf and Star, five doors higher up.

1744. Charles Salkeld, men's mercer.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON AND TWO PAIR OF GOLDEN SPECTACLES. No. 23.

1796. Henry Shuttleworth, optician. [See p. 89.]

STAG.

Thomas Holmden issued a farthing token.

SUN TAVERN.

"On the North side of Ludgate Hill near St Pauls, is the Sun Tavern and Literary Chop-house. Why it should be called a literary chop-house, unless the terrible and venerable company of reviewers meet there to

cut up books as well as chops, we know not. Mr. Twallin, late of the Bell Savage, who keeps it, perhaps does know; but of this we are doubtful, because reviewers like other great men, when on private business are always *incog*.

"There is a back entrance into the Sun, from Stationers Court, for the accommodation of those authors, who not having the fear of reviewers before their eyes, but possessing copy money in their pockets, may boldly enter and challenge a chop with great G—— himself."—*Epicure's Almanack*, 1815.

THREE BELLS.

1694. John Criches sold Fine Conduit Waters.

1705. Burlace Mirror, woollen draper.

THREE BIBLES.

1677. William Bromwich, a bookseller's shop.

THREE KINGS.

1701. Mentioned.

THREE ROSES.

1672-1676. Jonathan Edwyn, bookseller.

1682. Fin. Gardiner, bookseller.

THREE SILKWORMS.

1682. William Abington, bookseller.

TWO GOLDEN FALCONS.

1703. Thomas Rose, sword cutler and hatter.

Also called TWO GOLDEN EAGLES.

THE VINE.

1737. Mentioned. Probably a tavern.

WHITE HART.

1714. Edward Collins, pawnbroker.

WHITE HORSE.

1651. Edward Meriwether, advertised for a "flea bitten gray horse, lost or stolen."

WHITE LION.

1744. Matthew Herbert, mercer.

1745. Spencer Morris, mercer.

WHITE SWAN. NEAR CREED LANE.

1706. "Joseph Clifton, subs^{ns} were invited for erecting and incorporating a South West India Comp^y."

WONDER TAVERN.

1683. Mentioned.

YORICK'S HEAD.

1802. John Wallis, map, print and bookseller.

OLD BAILEY

Old Bailly is a street running from Ludgate Hill to Newgate Street.

ANGEL.

1668. Henrey Sandys issued a halfpenny token.

THE ACORN. IN THE GT. OLD BAILEY.

1752. Mentioned.

BAPTIST'S HEAD.

"Whereas many people pawn their Plate, watches, wearing apparel &c. they may have them redeemed in order to be forthwith sold, or more money advanced, by enquiring for Mr. Clemens at the Baptist's Head facing the great Old Bailey, who buys the above goods, or any other sorts, although not Pawned, or lends money on them to near the full value for a time agreed. Also any House of Goods or Parcels of Furniture bought on notice as above."—*Daily Advertiser*, 20 March, 1752.

A Mr. Parkes was also here at this date.

BEAR AND MORTER.

1658. Mentioned.

BLACK BULL.

1680. Bryan Ayliff.

1702. Mr. Day.

BLACK SPREAD EAGLE.

1650. Thomas Paulson, the proprier, issued a farthing token.

1658. James Thompson sold a fever bark, called Jesuits' Powder.

This house stood on the site of the present Sessions House.

BLEW BELL INN.

1650. The proprietor issued a farthing token.

BLUE BOAR.

1698-1706. John Milbourne, watchmaker.

BOTTLE.

1698. Charles Hoad.

CHARLES THE FIRST'S HEAD. No. 68.

The second door south of Ship Court, lived the famous Jonathan Wild, the thief and thief-taker, in the eighteenth century.

COCK AND GREYHOUND.

1732. Mentioned.

COOPERS' ARMS.

1710? "Here Fidlers may have a Double Dabber for playing Old Oxford."—*A Vade Mecum for Malt Worms.*

CROWN.

The proprietor in the seventeenth century, issued a farthing token.

DOVE AND OLIVE BRANCH.

Thomas Hose issued a half penny token.

DUKE OF GRAFTON'S HEAD.

1696. Mr. Huchs.

1716. Jonathan Wild advertised from here. (*Lon. Gaz.*, 15 May.)

FOUNTAIN TAVERN.

1661. Oct. 14.—Pepys and Capt. Ferrers called here "and did give us a store of wine, and it being the Duke of York's birthday, we drank the more to his health.'"

FOUR KINGS.

1745. Thomas Wheeler.

GILDED HORSE SHOE.

1660. Elisha Wallis.

GOLDEN FALCON.

A farthing token was issued from here.

GOLDEN HEAD.

1686. Isaac Beckett, printseller.

1689. Mr. Savage.

GOLDEN SHUTTLE.

1710. Mr. Benson, milliner.

GRIFFIN.

1684. Bennet Griffin, bookseller.

HALF EAGLE AND KEY.

1563. Richard Serll, bookseller.

HALF MOON.

1688. Mr. Whitwood.

HAND AND HARE.

1699. Charles Weightman.

KING'S ARMS. OPPOSITE SESSIONS HOUSE. No. 45.

1766. Mentioned.

KING'S HEAD.

Richard Suttan issued a halfpenny token from the
Head of Charles II.

1655. John Wright, bookseller.

1658. "He advertised a book 'A Few Sighs from Hell &c.'"

By that poor Servant of Jesus Christ, John Bunyan."

LAMB. NEAR SESSIONS HOUSE.

1661. Francis Coles sold Lozenges or Pectorals for the cure
of Consumption.

LYON AND BALL.

The proprietor issued a farthing token from here.

MAGPIE AND STUMP.

1715. A whig pothouse.

MAIDENHEAD.

1706. John Mead.

MAN IN THE MOON.

The proprietor, a tallow chandler, issued a farthing
token.

NAG'S HEAD AND BLACK BOY.

1707-1709. Alexander Bottom.

NAKED BOY. BY LUDGATE.

1673. Mentioned.

PITT'S HEAD.

1767. Mentioned.

PLOUGH.

1664. John Vere issued a farthing and halfpenny token.

ROSE. NEXT THE SESSIONS HOUSE.

A farthing token was issued from this house.

1744-1766. Atkinson's Coffee House.

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

1657. W. E. I. issued a farthing token.

Phillippa Kent also issued a farthing token from here.

SEVEN STARS. OVER AGAINST SUN TAVERN.

1735. Mr. West, goldsmith, he sold "The True Cordial Quintessence of Vipers, the most noble and grand preparation in the whole Materia Medica for the real substantial cure of Impotency in Men and Barrenness in Women." Price half a guinea a bottle.

SHIP.

The proprietor issued a farthing token from here, 1662; Master Tayler was here, and he probably issued the token, as it bears his initials "T. T."

SHIP TAVERN.

1654. 10 Feb.:

"On Tuesday night last, one Mr. Dutton of Grays Inn and about 15 other gentlemen, (some of whom were London Apprentices) met at the Ship Tavern in the Old Bailey at Mr. Amps, where they called for a Room and the Drawer conducted them two pair of stairs high; and bringing in a quart of Sack they began a — and 'tis said fell into consultation upon a design against His Highness the Lord Protector; but timely notice being given their Plot was frustrated and themselves apprehended by His Highnesses Life Guard, who came into the said Tavern with their Pistols cockt went directly up stairs where they were and secured them."

—*Faithful Scout.*

1654. Thomas Amps, vintner.

"A Plot against Cromwell was discovered here. On

the 14th Feby., eleven truculent threadbare persons, sitting over small drink there considering how the Protector might be assassinated. Poor broken Royalist men, payless captains and such like, with their steeple hats worn very brown, and jackboots slit, projecting there what they could not execute. The poor knaves were found guilty, but not worth hanging and got off with being sent to the Tower for a while to ponder over their wickedness."—*Hotten*, p. 329.

SPREAD EAGLE.

Thomas Paulson issued a farthing token from here.

STAR AND CHANDLER.

The proprietor issued a farthing token from here.

SWAN.

1650. The proprietor issued a farthing token.

TEA WARE.

1745. Mr. Marsh.

THREE CANDLESTICKS.

1649. The proprietor, A. K., issued a farthing token.

THREE CRANES TAVERN.

1651. Salter issued a farthing token.

THREE TUNS TAVERN.

1713. Mentioned.

1742. Mr. Cathay.

VENICE.

1640. R. Martin, bookseller.

WHITE HORSE AND BLACK BOY.

"Whereas there was a Silver Minute Pendulum Watch dropt on my Lord Mayors day between the hours of 9 and 10 at night bearing the name of John Shelton London. If the Person that took it up will bring it or send it to John Collins Watchmaker 'The White Horse and Black Boy' in the Great Old Bailey he shall receive full satisfaction even to the whole value if desired."—*The Post Man*, Nov. 1st, 1705.

LITTLE OLD BAILEY

BLEW BIBLE. GREEN ARBOUR COURT.

1630-1637. Michael Spark, bookseller.

CARPENTERS' ARMS.

George Etchys issued a farthing token.

KING'S ARMS. NEAR ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

1766. "John Marsh sold his best Sperma Cetti candles at one guinea per dozen."

PARROT AND CROWN.

"Children boarded for three shillings a week between four and twelve years of age in the neighbourhood of Enfield School, Highbury, and for further particulars enquire at Mr. Leggs 'The Parot and Crown' in 'Little Old Bailey,' where directions are to be had to families in town that have children at the above school."

SEVEN STARS.

A farthing token was issued from this sign.

THREE PIGEONS.

Alice Wates issued a farthing token.

AVE MARIA LANE

Stow, describing the neighbourhood in 1603, observes that Ave Mary Lane was "so-called, of text-writers and bead-makers then dwelling there; and at the end of that lane is likewise Creede Lane, late so-called, but sometime Spurrier Row of so-called spurriers dwelling there."

ACORN. 1 AVEMARY LANE, NEXT LUDGATE STREET.

1766. T. Franks. Doctor in Physic.

"A cure at first with ease may be obtained

The way is barred when strength disease has gain'd."

BALL.

1685. Richard Basset.

BLACK BOY COFFEE HOUSE.

1687-1708. Mentioned.

BLACK SWAN.

1682-1688. A. Churchill, bookseller.

1706. Edward Thresher, engraver.

BLUE BALL.

1700. R. Bragg, bookseller.

1706. Samuel Bunchley, bookseller.

BEAR.

1687. Auction rooms.

1705. A victualling house.

BLEW BALL.

1680. Thomas Hammond.

1704-1705. "Fine green tea at 12/6 per pound." B. Bragg,
bookseller.

ROYAL BIBLE.

1762. J. Pottinger, bookseller.

BIBLE AND BALL.

1732-1737. Samuel Birt, printer and bookseller.

1761. A bookseller's.

BIBLE AND KEY.

1744-1745-1762. B. Dod, bookseller.

FLEECE.

1665. M. Woolly, silkman

GOLDEN BOTTLE.

1697-1722. Anthony Nelm, goldsmith.

1741. James Gould, plate worker.

HAWK WITH VARVELS.

1658. Godfrey Robinson issued a farthing token.

MAIDENHEAD.

1664. M. White.

SAMS COFFEE HOUSE.

1689. Mentioned.

SEVEN STARS.

1689. R. Everingham, bookseller.

1690. Richard Bentley, Thomas Braddyll and Robert Everingham, booksellers. They were appointed by Sir J. Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, to print their votes:

"Votes of the House of Commons. *Veneris 28. die Martii*, 1690.

"A petition of *Tho. Babington*, Esquire, touching the Election for the Borrough of *Leicester* was read, and referred to the Committee of Priviledges.

"A Bill the better to enable the Trustees of the late Duke of *Bucks* to sell his Estate to pay his Debts, was presented to the House.

"Also a Bill to enable the sale of Goods distrain'd for Rent, if the Rent be not paid in some reasonable time.

"Also a Bill to erect a Court of Conscience in the Borrough of *Southwark*.

"Also a Bill to illegitimate any Child or Children which the Wife of *John Lewknor* Esquire, hath had, or shall have during her Elopement from him.

"Also a Bill to regulate Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for the Cinque Ports.

"*Ordered*,

"That leave be given to bring in a Bill to establish the Manufacture of White Paper in this Kingdom.

"*Ordered*,

"That the Votes of this House, from the beginning of this Session to the end thereof be Printed, and that Mr. Speaker do peruse them, and appoint the printing thereof, and that no person do presume to print the same, but such as are appointed by him.

"A Petition of *William Harbord* Esquire, and Sir *Fr. Guybon* touching the Election for *Thetford* in the County of *Norfolk* was read, and referred to the Committee of Priviledges.

"A Petition of *Tho. Hooper* Esquire and *Tho. Pore* Esquire, touching the Election for *Christ-Church* in the County of *Southampton* was referred to the Committee of Priviledges.

"*Ordered*,

"That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the Paving

and Cleansing the Streets within the City and Liberty of *Westminster* and the Out-Parishes in the County of *Middlesex*, and Borough of *Southwark*, and Weekly Bills of Mortality, and for Regulating the Hay-Market at *Charing Cross*.

“Then the Order for the House to resolve into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply to be given to their Majesties being read, it was Resolved.

“That it be an instruction to the Committee of the whole House, That they do consider of the settling the Revenue upon Their Majesties.

“And then the House Resolved into a Committee of the whole House: And after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair: And Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer Reported from the Committee, That they had taken into Consideration the Supply, and the Settling the Revenue upon Their Majesties, and had agreed upon the several Resolutions following, *viz.*

1. “That the Hereditary Revenues which the late King *James* the II. was the 10th. day of *December* 1688. intituled unto, became and are invested in Their present Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in Right of the Crown of *England*, except the late Revenue arising by Fire-hearths and Stoves.

2. “That a Bill be brought in to declare that the said Revenues are so vested, and that therein Provision be made, That they shall not be alien'd from the Crown, nor chargeable with any Gift or Grant to be made for the future.

3. “That a Bill be brought in for settling that Moiety of the Excise (which was granted to the late King *Charles* the II. and King *James* the II. or either of them for their lives) upon Their present Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary* for Their Lives, and the Life of the longest Liver of them, with a Clause to enable Their Majesties to make the said Revenue a

Security for raising Money towards a Supply, not exceeding the Sum of

4. "That a Bill be brought in to grant to Their present Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for the term of four Years from *Christmass* next, the Customs which were granted to the late King *Charles* the II. and King *James* the II. for Their Lives, with a Clause to enable Their Majesties to make the said Revenue a Security for raising Money towards a Supply, not exceeding the Sum of

"To all which Resolutions the House agreed.

"Then it was Moved and Resolved, That the House do to morrow morning at 10 of the Clock resolve into a Committee of the whole House, to proceed in the further Consideration of the Supply to be given to Their Majesties."

"*By Vertue of an Order of the House of Commons, I do appoint Richard Bentley, Thomas Braddyll, and Robert Everingham to Print these Votes, and that no other do presume to Print the same.*" J. Trevor, *Speaker*.

"London, Printed by *R. Bently, T. Braddyll, and R. Everingham*, and are to be sold at the *Seven Stars* in *Ave-Mary-Lane*. MDCXC."

WHITE SWAN.

1664. Mentioned.

CREED LANE.

Creed Lane leads from Ludgate Street to Carter Lane, originally called Spurrier's Row, from spurriers or spur-makers, dwelling there.

THE BIBLE.

1705. Robert Whitledge, bookseller.

CHEESE-KNIFE.

1669. Tho. Newbery, cheesemonger, issued a halfpenny token.

DOLPHIN.

1692. Feb. 23.

"Black Joe has now come from Germany with several
Hundreds of Rare and Choice Canary Birds, which are
to be sold at the Dolphin."

1698. Black Joe was here again.

1702-1705. William Hawkins sold the canary birds.

GILDEN TUN.

1575-1580. Hugh Singleton, bookseller.

THREE PIDGEONS.

1695. Mr. Harris.

Thomas Green, issued a halfpenny token.

AMEN CORNER.

ANGEL.

1679. R. Royston, bookseller.

BIBLE AND SUN.

1725-1735. Richard Ware, bookseller.

"Advertised a Treatise of Sudden Deaths! and the
reason why such numbers of People have died suddenly
of late years."

In 1750 he was at the "Bible and Sun" on Ludgate
Hill.

BLACK SWAN.

1681. Robert Scott and Awysoam Churchill, booksellers.

COCK.

1700. A tavern.

1705. "Scarce books and pamphletts."

PEACOCK.

1679. A stationer's shop.

1685. Adiel Mills.

WARWICK LANE.

Paternoster Row to Newgate Street. In 1311, it was
called Eldedensslane, *i.e.*, Old Dean's Lane. It was renamed

Warwick Lane from its being on the site of the town house of the Earl of Warwick.

BAKERS' ARMS.

1664. Andrew Atkins issued at halfpenny token.

BELL INN. WHITE HART COURT.

1664. Mr. Bell.

1749. Carrier left here on Wednesdays and Saturdays for Redbourn, Cublington, Dunstable, Market Street.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays: Edgware, Hempstead, St. Albans, Stanmore.

1749. Carrier left here on Wednesdays for Ashborn-Blewbury, Swanborough.

Fridays: Brill, Chinner, Ebrington and Longford.

Saturdays: Preston (Oxford), Brackley, Wendover, Whitchurch, Missington.

Tuesdays and Fridays. Buckingham.

Tuesdays and Saturdays. Wadsdon.

1744. Notice that a new Lace Chamber is opened where all Merchants and Dealers may be supplied with the best Goods at the lowest Price.

BELL INN.

1684. Archbishop Leighton, the steady advocate of peace and forbearance died here.

1699. Widow Lickboy.

1705. Mr. Chamberlain.

1713. Mr. Tradgall.

1736. Francis Owen was sentenced to death for setting fire to this Inn, 15 May, 1736.

COFFIN.

1687. Sold the only "True Pills."

CROWN. An Inn.

1577. William Kelsey.

1657. T. C. issued a farthing token.

One Mathew George issued a halfpenny token.

GUY OF WARWICK.

1661. Edward Child, grocer.

GUY EARL OF WARWICK. Alias Sunderland's Coffee House.

"Humming Liquor! a wealthy and a good natur'd Landlord The Props or Chief Customers are a positive Distiller and a talkative Florist."—*A Vade Mecum for Malt Worms*. (About 1710.)

HAND AND PEN.

1705. G. Shelley, writing master.

HARTICHOKE.

1706. Thomas Murray, seedsman.

"There is a Parcel of choice Tuberrose Roots from Italy to be sold."

LYON.

Richard Lyon kept a coffee house here and issued a halfpenny token.

OXFORD ARMS.

"These are to give notice that Edward Bartlet, Oxford Carrier has removed his Inn in London from the Swan at Holborn Bridge to the Oxford Armes in Warwick Lane where he did Inn before the Fire. His Coaches and Waggon going forth on the usual days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Frydays. He hath also a Hearse with all things convenient to carry a Corps to any part of England."—*L. G.*, March 6th, 1672-3.

1697. R. Baldwin, bookseller.

1749. Carrier left here on Mondays for Salisbury, Dorchester, Crambourne, Blandford, Reading and Pool. Wednesdays for Buckingham, Leighton Buzzard. Thursdays for Wathington and Oxford. Fridays for Birmingham, Hadingham, Ivingo, and Layton Buzzard. Saturdays for Brackley, Highworth. Mondays and Fridays for Pinner.

1749. Coach left here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the summer, and Thursdays and Fridays in the winter, for Oxford.

The Inn was pulled down in 1876.

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

1660. Edward Jones issued a halfpenny token.

THREE SUGAR LOAVES.

1687. John Lilly, grocer.

IVY LANE.

Newgate Street to Paternoster Row. Stow writes that it was so called, "of ivy growing on the walls of the Prebend houses." But this appears too modern and palpable. Ivy Lane is mentioned as early as 1312 in a writ of 5 Edward II., proposing to grant a vacant place that lies near "our highway which extends from Ivy Lane to Eldedenes Lane."

It is supposed to have been inhabited by wax chandlers and taper sellers.

ANGEL.

1657-1660. R. Royston, was "bookseller to three Kings."

After the great Fire in 1666, he dwelt in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield.

BULL-HEAD.

1700. "Good drink and good peck."—*A Vade Mecum for Malt Worms.*

GREEN MAN.

1760. Ann and John Boyer, silk dyers.

GUNNE.

1650. Edward Dod and Nath. Ekins, booksellers.

1649. Thomas Ewster, bookseller.

1663. Roger L'Estrange had his office as Licenser of the Press and for the publication of "The Intelligencer" at this sign.

KING'S HEAD EATING HOUSE.

1749-1752. Mr. Thomas Horseman.

"Dr. Johnson was a member of a club that met here on Tuesday evenings. It consisted of only nine members in 1749 and was dropped in 1765.

"In Nov^r 1783, when Johnson was sore oppressed by old age, melancholy and loneliness, the memory of these friendly meetings came back to his mind, he wrote to Hawkins that as 'M^r Ryland was talking with me of old friends and past times, we warmed ourselves into a wish that all who remained of the Club should meet and

dine at the house which was Horseman's in Ivy Lane.' But on Dec. 3 he again writes that 'In perambulating lately Ivy Lane, Mr. Ryland found neither Horseman, nor his successor. The old house is shut up, and he liked not the appearance of any near it; he therefore bespoke our dinner at the Queen's Arms in St. Paul's Churchyard, where, at half-an-hour after three, your company will be desired to-day by those who remain of our former Society.'"—*London Past and Present*.

PLASTERER'S ARMS.

1664. William Hebb issued a farthing token.

SUN. EAST SIDE.

1732. Mentioned.

THREE CROWNS.

1652. H. W. issued a farthing token.

TURK'S HEAD.

1660. Joseph Blacklock, bookseller.

WOOLPACK.

"Samuell Gainsford issued a farthing token."

WOOLSACK. NEAR PATERNOSTER ROW.

1681. John Dunmore, bookseller.

J. Collyer, bookseller.

"This day is Published, An Apology for the Business of a *Pawnbroker*—by a *Pawnbroker*."

"Can there any good come out of Nazareth?"—*Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 1, 1745.

HOLLAR'S MAP.

THE beautiful map of the western part of London of which a reproduction has lately been issued by the Society, is contained in vol. viii of Hollar's general collection in the Print Room of the British Museum. It is very scarce, if not unique, and has never before been reprinted; nor has it been, so far as I know, referred to by students of London topography.

A minute study would yield evidence enough to accurately date it. It seems to have been drawn *after* the time of the Great Fire, and to have been executed by Hollar in relation to the plan of the city showing the area cleared by the fire, published by John Leake and others, and engraved by Hollar. The right-hand portion of our map just overlaps the left-hand side of the other, a copy of which is numbered 50 in the Crace Collection of Maps. This latter is to a smaller scale, but the drawing of the portions which are common to both agree so accurately that it is plain one was drawn in connection with the other.

Our map seems to be based on an accurate survey; it is not a "view," but a map with the buildings delineated in isometrical projection, and I think that it is probable that it is founded upon Ogilby's survey made directly after the Fire.

Of many criteria of date I will only single out the Dial shown in the centre of Covent Garden "Piazza." Now Cunningham has published the accounts for erecting this dial, which show that it was set up at the end of 1668 or in 1669. It had a column and four gnomons.

On the left and upper margins our map has never been completed; moreover, it seems to have no provision for a

general title. We may conclude from this that it was never published as a finished work, and it seems very probable that it was but one plate intended as a part of a large general map of London, probably as rebuilt after the Great Fire. It may be that just before Hollar's death, early in 1677, he was still engaged on this plate, which is one of his most exquisite works.

It may be noticed that "St. Giles's Fields" in this map are unoccupied by buildings. A drawn plan now in the Holborn Public Library shows the scheme for laying out this district, which became Seven Dials, and is engraved as complete in the map in Hatton's "New View."

W. R. LETHABY.

DURING the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a number of works were erected along the Thames side for the purpose of pumping up the river water for public service. Among them was one set up during the Protectorate by Sir Edward Ford. Its history, like that of most of the others, is somewhat obscure, and even its site, although known to have been in the neighbourhood of Somerset House, was, so far as the writer is aware, not exactly determined. Hollar's map settles this point. It clearly shows a curious pyramidal tower marked "Ye Waterhouse," just to the eastward of the landing-stage known as the Strand Bridge and in front of Arundel House.

On the other hand, the presence of this structure serves to establish the date of the map within a period of ten years, 1656-1666.

Sir Edward Ford, of Hastings, Sussex, fought on the King's side in the Civil War. He had, however, married Ireton's sister, and, possibly under her influence, became reconciled to the government of the Protector. In 1655 we find Cromwell issuing letters patent¹ for the protection of

¹ This and other grants during the Protectorate do not appear in the official publications of the Patent Office.

his invention of a machine for raising water. The patent also empowered Ford, in view of the fact that "many parts in and about London and Westminster are in greate wante of water and thereby in the more danger of fire and other mischeiffs," to "make digg lay sett erect amend and maynteyne engines pipes cisterns and necessary appendentes for the serving of the citties of London and Westminster and any the parts adjacent with water."

The work appears to have been completed in the following year. It was examined by Monconys in 1663, and by Sorbière in 1664. The first-named writer describes the machinery, and remarks that from the top of the tower, which was constructed entirely of wood, all the City could be seen, especially the Temple and the Palace (Somerset House). The fact that it overlooked Somerset House probably had something to do with the King's order for its demolition. This was issued in 1664 to Sir Edward and his partners, Jas. Hayes and Thos. Togood, and on the ground that "the great fabric of wood which they have erected for raising water from the Thames, on the soil of the river, is a nuisance, especially to Denmark House." They were ordered to remove it within three months ("Calender of State Papers, Domestic," Chas. II., 1663-4). Later on in the same year the King instructed the Attorney-General to draw up a licence for the erection of a waterworks to be set up between Temple Bar and Charing Cross in place of the works in question.

This is the last we hear of this waterhouse, which in all probability was taken down in 1665. Magaloth, it is true, under date 1669, describes a hydraulic machine upon a wooden tower in the neighbourhood of Somerset House; but he is clearly copying Sorbière, and the place he visited was no doubt the re-erected works for which the King's licence had been obtained. The writer is inclined to think that this was identical with the works at Durham Yard in which Sir Robert Vyner was interested in 1667. There is no evidence that Sir Edward Ford retained his connection with the undertaking after 1664.

LONDON AND THE GLOBE PLAYHOUSE IN 1610

THIS view evoked much interest when thrown on the disc on the occasion of the meeting of our Society in connection with the London Shakespeare Commemoration of 1903. Visscher's View of London in 1616, with its representations of the theatres in the foreground, was also shown, and the point that the Globe playhouse delineated by Visscher was not the actual building in which so many of Shakespeare's plays were first given to the world, appeared to be generally a novel one. Shakespeare's Globe was destroyed by fire in 1613. The round building shown in the view of 1610 here reproduced is the only known representation of it in existence.

Hondius' picture does not appear to be very well known, although it was engraved on wood for Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare." Even those possessing that book will probably be glad to have this photographic facsimile for comparison with the wood engraving.

T. F. ORDISH.

RULES.

I.—The London Topographical Society has for its object the publication of Maps, Views, and Plans of different periods, and of all parts of the City and County of London, and the publication of documents and data of all kinds illustrating the History of London in every department.

II.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and not more than twenty-one elected members of the Society. The direction of the general business of the Society shall be delegated to an Executive Committee, who shall periodically report to the Council.

III.—The Subscription shall be One Guinea yearly, payable in advance, on the 1st January.

IV.—The names of those wishing to become Members shall be submitted to the Council for approval.

V.—There shall be each year a General Meeting of the Society, at which the Council elected for the preceding year shall report upon the work of the Society during that year.

VI.—At each Annual Meeting all the Members of the Council shall retire from office, and not more than three-fourths shall be eligible for re-election.

VII.—No Member whose Subscription for the preceding year remains unpaid shall be eligible for election to the Council.

VIII.—A certified Cash Statement shall be printed and issued to all Members with the Annual Report of the Council.

IX.—The Council shall have power to fill up occasional

vacancies in their number during the year, and to elect any Member of the Society to serve on any Committee or Sub-Committee of the Council.

X.—The Publications of the Society for each year shall be issued to all Members whose Subscriptions have been paid; no Member whose Subscription is in arrear shall be entitled to receive such Publications.

XI.—No alteration shall be made in these Rules except at an Annual Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting called upon the requisition of at least five Members. One month's previous notice of the change to be proposed shall be given in writing to the Secretary, and the alteration proposed must be approved by at least three-fourths of the Members present at such Meeting.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.

THE LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was founded for the publication of material illustrating the history and topography of the City and County of London from the earliest times to the present day. This object is effected by:

- (a) The reproduction of Maps, Views, and Plans of the Capital as a whole and of localities within its area at different periods.
- (b) The publication of documents and data of every description.
- (c) A yearly record of demolitions and topographical changes.

There is a long series of maps and views of London, depicting almost continuously the changes which have taken place ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth. A complete set of such original maps and views is not at present obtainable. One or two are known only by unique copies; of others there are only two or three impressions known to be in existence; for the rest nearly all of them are scarce, seldom changing hands, and then only at prices which place them beyond the reach of many who would prize them most highly.

The London Topographical Society is engaged in the publication of a complete set of London maps, views, and plans in facsimile, so that every period, every change of importance, may receive illustration from the issues of the Society. With this cartographical illustration of the change and development of London as a whole, it is proposed to combine the not less important illustration of London localities and districts at various periods, by the reproduction of parish maps, tithe maps, surveying plans, estate maps, and so forth. In this way a mass of interesting and valuable material will be placed at the disposal of every student and lover of London history and topography. Lawyers and parliamentary agents, owners of London property, members of London local government bodies and their officials, antiquaries, students of London government and institutions, will all obtain material for their inquiries.

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SOCIETY IS ONE GUINEA. New Members receive the works brought out for the current year; they may also obtain the works issued in previous years on payment of the subscriptions for those years.

Sets cannot be split up, but must be subscribed for according to the terms of original issue as set forth in the list printed overleaf. Members subscribing for a complete set of the publications of the Society receive a portfolio for containing the Views, Maps, and Plans, including descriptive title-pages.

BERNARD GOMME,
Hon. Secretary.

16, CLIFFORD'S INN,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

List of Publications.

Issued for two years' subscription, £2 2s.

VIEW OF LONDON. By Antony van den Wyn-gaerde, circa 1550.

A facsimile of the original drawing in the Sutherland Collection, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The view measures 10 feet long by 17 inches high. The reproduction is in seven sheets.

Issued for one year's subscription, £1 1s.

HOEFNAGEL'S PLAN OF LONDON, circa 1560.

Reproduced from the celebrated work of Braun and Hogenberg, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1572, in which it was published. Valuable for comparison with the better known map of Ralph Aggas of the same period. One sheet.

***ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD.**
First Series.

The illustrations are from original drawings made expressly for the Society by Mr. J. P. Emslie, showing various buildings demolished and topographical changes in London during 1880-5.

Issued for two years' subscription, £2 2s.

VIEW OF LONDON. By Nicholas John Visscher.

A facsimile of the unique example of the original edition in the King's Library, British Museum. The reproduction is in four sheets. Unlike many of the early views this one bears a date, viz. 1616, and it is a beautiful panoramic picture of London in Shakespeare's time.

***HANDBOOK TO VIEWS AND MAPS.**

*The above were issued by the old Topographical Society of London with the exception of those marked thus *, which were brought out by the present Society as arrears.*

Issued for one year's subscription (1898), £1 1s.

"The Newest and Exactest MAP OF THE MOST FAMOUS CITTIES LONDON AND WEST-MINSTER, with their suburbs; and the manner of their streets." By T. Porter.

"Printed and sould by Robt. Walton at the Globe & Compasses on ye north side of St. Paules." Circa 1660. Facsimile of the beautiful example in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. The reproduction is in two sheets.

ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD.
Second Series.

The illustrations are from original drawings made for the Society by Mr. J. P. Emslie, showing various changes and buildings demolished in London during 1886-7.

Issued for one year's subscription (1899), £1 1s.

**NORDEN'S MAP OF LONDON and NORDEN'S
MAP OF WESTMINSTER.**

Reproduced from the *Speculum Britanniae*, 1593. The late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps laid great stress on Norden's Map of London, giving as it does the earliest known representation of a playhouse. Norden's work enjoys a high reputation for accuracy.

Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., will contribute a commentary on these maps in the second number of the Society's *Annual Record*.

**ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD.
Third Series.**

Further illustrations from Mr. Emslie's original drawings, with commentary by the artist and Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A. Title-page and Index.

**KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS,
1811.**

Sheet I, in two sections.

* * The Council have arranged for the reproduction of the plan of the road executed for the Kensington Turnpike Trustees by Joseph Salway in 1811, extending from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge (of which Addison Road railway bridge now occupies the site). The reproduction, which is in colour and in every respect a facsimile, is comprised in 30 sections corresponding with the sheets numbered I-XV of the original. The edition has been limited by the Council to 250 copies.

Col. W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I., has undertaken to prepare a commentary on these plans, for publication in the Society's *Annual Record*, iii.

Issued for one year's subscription (1900), £1 1s.

PLAN OF WHITEHALL.

Facsimile of a map prepared by Sir John Taylor, K.C.B., and presented to the Society by Lord Welby. It consists of a modern ground-plan of Whitehall superimposed on Fisher's plan of 1682 as engraved by Vertue—the two plans being distinguishable by a difference in colour which reveals the alterations in the topography of Whitehall resulting from modern improvements.

**KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS,
1811.**

Sheets II-V, in eight sections. *In continuation.*

Issued for one year's subscription (1901), £1 1s.

ANNUAL RECORD: I. With illustrations.

Principal Contents: Proceedings and Presidential Addresses—Mediæval Remains at Blackfriars—The Strand Improvement—Downing Street—Autograph Plan by Wren—An Engraving of London in 1510—Knightsbridge—Lincoln's Inn Fields.

**KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS,
1811.**

Sheets VI-X, in ten sections. *In continuation.*

Issued for one year's subscription (1902), £1 1s.

ANNUAL RECORD: II.

HOLLAR'S BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of the area now known as the west-central district of London, reproduced from the unique original; date, ab. 1648.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS, 1811.

Sheets XI-XIII, in six sections. *In continuation.*

PUBLICATIONS FOR 1903.

Besides the completion of the **Kensington Turnpike Plans** the issues for 1903, in return for the Guinea subscription, include **A prospect of the City of London, Westminster and St. James's Park**, a large 12-sheet **View taken from Buckingham House**, by John Kip, 1710; and the third volume of the **Annual Record**, containing a topographical and historical Commentary on the Kensington Turnpike Plans, by Colonel W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I.

FUTURE WORK.

The following have been ear-marked for early reproduction:

A long view of the whole of London, Westminster and Southwark. By Hollar, 1647.

A prospect of Westminster, from Millbank to the Temple. By John Kip, 1710.

The Map of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth attributed to Ralph Aggas.

Rocque's Map of London, 1746.

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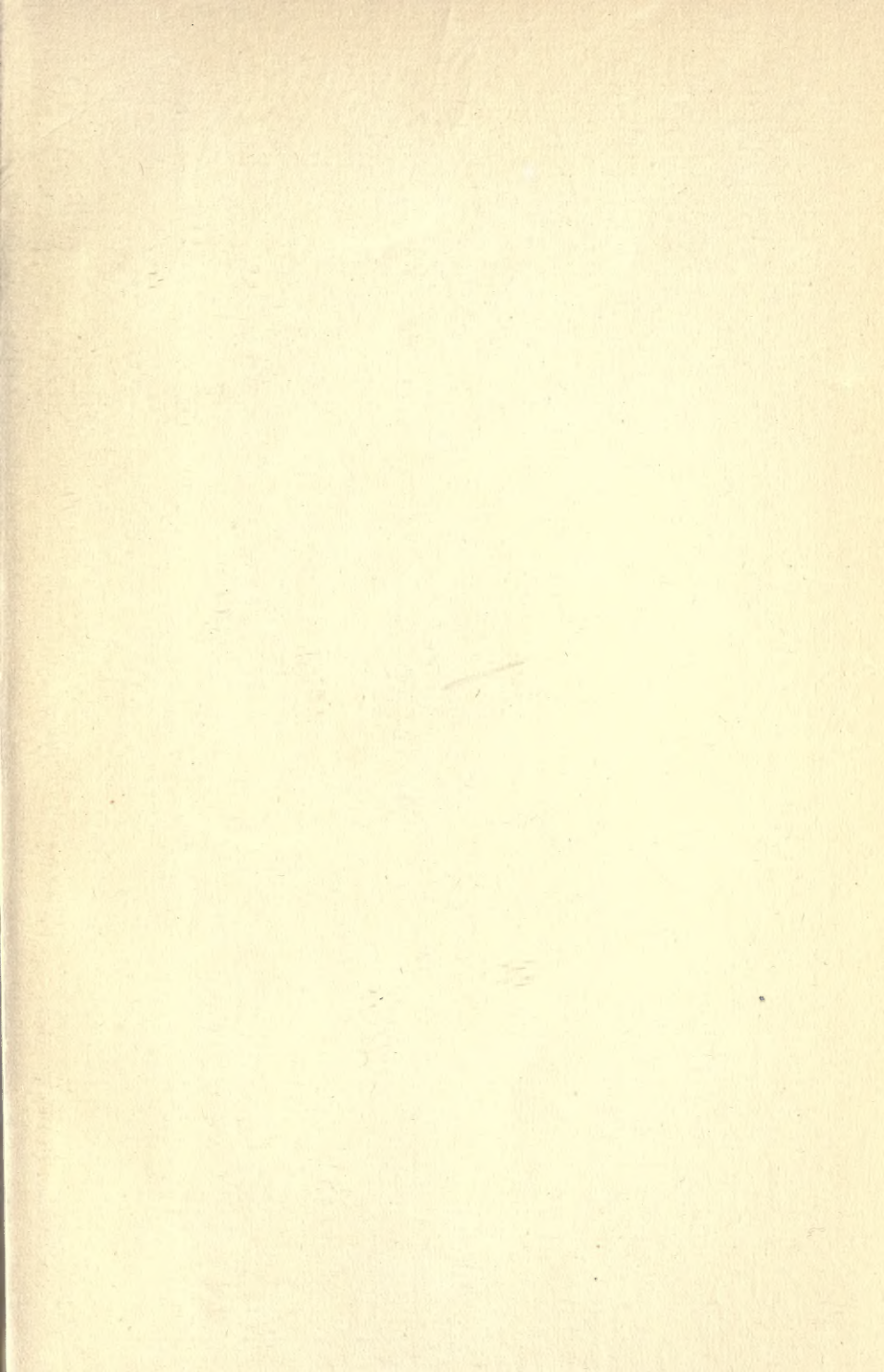
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